



THE Gleichen Call



Twelfth Year, No. 12

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1918

\$1.0 Per Year

Agricultural Ass. Meeting Capt. T. B. Jones Saturday, June 15

The meeting called for last Saturday evening of the stockholders of the Gleichen Agricultural Association did not materialize but another meeting will be held at 8 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, June 15th, in the Town Hall, when it is hoped all interested will attend as an effort will be made not only to arrange the financial affairs of the Association but to consider the advisability of holding a fair this year. A number of our prominent farmers are now taking an active interest in the Association and have promised to do their best to induce others to be present. It is hoped there will be a good attendance of both farmers and townspeople prepared to do all they can to revive the Association and Fair.

F. W. Snowden of Ouelletteville spent a few days in town this week.

Ben Wishart and daughter of Redland were guests at the Palace over the week end.

Meas. Brubaker and Seymour, are in Gleichen this week demonstrating the Atlas Tractor.

M. Colasky, of the Hudson Six, was demonstrating his car in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rouche returned last week from an overland auto trip to their former home in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The regular meeting of the Gleichen Women's Institute meets at the home of Mrs. Hoey at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, June 7th. After the transaction of business the social program will take the form of a card party.

The many friends of Captain C. D. Hardwick in the Gleichen district will be pleased to learn that he has earned a military cross. He sold his ranch near Claresholme at the beginning of the war and went home to England and obtained a commission in the R.F.A. After training there he was sent to France, where he was mentioned in despatches. From there he was sent to Salonica and was again mentioned in despatches and promoted to captain. From Salonica he was sent to Palestine, where he was recently wounded during the advance on Jerusalem and received the M. C. for conspicuous bravery. Capt. Hardwick served through the South African war.

On Wednesday evening of last week a most enjoyable dance was given in the Opera House by the young people of Gleichen in honor of Mr. Joe Marshall, who has been accepted as a volunteer by the Flying Corps and came home to say good-bye to everybody—everybody here is Joe's friend. Joe was born in Gleichen and has only been away a few months at Taber, where he was transferred by the Royal Bank from here. He has just become old enough to enlist, an opportunity he has been impatiently waiting for, and he is just the boy that will be a credit to Gleichen. Joe is an expert on the piano and ever willing to entertain his friends. Therefore, it was only fair that with a few hours to make it known a good crowd of young people assembled to express their appreciation of the hundreds of evenings he has made pleasant for them and to wish him all things good, than whom Gleichen never had a more popular young man, nor of finer character. All join in wishing him good luck and a safe return.

"Tommy" B. Jones was well known throughout this district and before volunteering for active service he was a rider for Hardwick Bros. and being very popular the following account of the death of another of Gleichen's heroes from the Bath Gazette, England, will be read with keen regret:

Full particulars have now been received concerning the death of Capt. T. B. Jones, R.F.A. He was killed while flying over the German lines, on Thursday, April 11th. Capt. Jones, who was 25 years of age, was a Bathonian who had served in France with the first Canadian Expeditionary Force from February, 1915, until October 1916, when he joined the R. F. C. as an observer. He was wounded in December of the same year, and on recovering, qualified for his pilot's certificate in this country, returning to France as pilot in June of last year. After continuous service with his squadron he was made captain and Flight Commander in December, 1917, the information as to his promotion being received whilst he was on leave in Bath. He was mentioned in despatches on several occasions while serving as a private with the Canadian Forces and afterwards as a flying officer. The deceased officer was buried on Saturday at Aubigny.

The notification of his death was accompanied by a letter from his Squadron commander, of which the following is an extract—

"I am extremely sorry to have to tell you that Capt. T. B. Jones was killed in action, yesterday, in an air fight over the German lines. His machine was attacked and shot down by three German scouts and he was instantaneously killed by a bullet in his head. I need hardly say how very sad we all are at his loss. He was a splendid officer and very gallant and skillful at his work. All the officers and men in his Flight worshipped him and under his command the Flight did magnificent work.

"It will be a very long time before we find anyone so popular and at the same time, so efficient at his work. No job was too hard for him and that in spite of the fact that he had done very many months' flying out here before he came to this squadron. I feel I cannot speak too highly of the splendid example he set us all. Please accept the deepest sympathy of the whole squadron in your loss."

Capt. Jones was a brother of Mrs. Herve Giraud, of 1, Paragon, Bath, whose husband, a former member of the literary staff of the Bath Chronicle, was killed in action last year, and of Mrs. Sydney Deemer, whose husband, also a former member of our literary staff is now a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force. The deceased officer's only brother, Lieut. Milford Jones, is serving with the Indian Army in Mesopotamia.

Mrs. Ramsay returned Tuesday from Edmonton, where she attended the funeral of her father Mr. Brahaunt. She received word on Thursday that he was taken ill on the street and taking the first train arrived about three hours before he passed away Friday. The many friends of Mrs. Ramsay will join in extending their deepest sympathy in her great bereavement.

QUEENSTOWN

The strawberry crop looks very promising at present.

Milo Munroe is building the swellest house in the district.

The new Farmers Hall will be lighted with the Deleo Lighting system on the opening night.

A dance was held in the Liberty school in honor of Benj. Francis and another at Corby Hill school for Jack Dietz.

The next meeting of the Farmers Union will be held in the new hall Saturday evening June 15th at 8 o'clock. All members should attend.

Quite a number of dances have been held lately as a send off to the young men from the district and as a welcome to those who have returned.

O. H. O'tott has sold his ranch to W. Dowie. Mr. O'tott is moving on to a half section formerly owned by G. Grieves where he intends to farm.

The Queenstown currant crop is going to be a failure this year. The first time in eight years. The heavy frost in the middle of May froze the buds.

Andrew Osler finally took the important step and got married. The young lady hails from the State of Washington, Andrew's old home. We wish him much joy.

Mr. Martin who formerly lived at the Gladles Ridge, but lately has farmed in Queenstown died at his home on Saturday morning, May 23, and was buried the following Sunday in the local cemetery.

Mr and Mrs. James Osler wish to thank the ladies of the institute for their kindness in holding a reception on their behalf, also the very handsome present that was given them.

Our old friend Anton Olson has returned. Anton has been in the States for several years, but like a good many others could not withstand the temptation to return to Sunny Alberta.

The showers and warm weather we have had for the last couple of weeks have made a great change for the better in the looks of the grain. I believe grain on breaking or summer fallow looks as good as any other year at this time and if the showers continue the prospects will not be bad.

The Pioneer Ladies Institute gave a welcome dance last Friday evening in the Pioneer School to Mr. James Osler and his bride. The dance was well attended. A sum of \$130 was raised among those who attended and was presented to the young couple as a little help to start in house keeping.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that J. E. James of Gleichen in the Province of Alberta, intends to apply for a license to operate a pool room at Crowfoot Street. This application has been approved by A. R. Tudhope, mayor. J. E. JAMES, Applicant

Mr. McTavish, of the Grey Dots, paid Gleichen a visit this week.

Indian Red Cross Gifts

Rex Backfat	\$ 1
H. Running Rabbit	1
Philip Backfat	1
Blackface	1
H Not Useful	1
Yellow Horse	1
John One Runner	.50
Black Horse	.50
Joe Crowfoot	.25
Young Fat Horse	.25
H. Red Gun	.50
The Sleigh	1
High Eagle	5
Total	\$14.00

The fire practice on Thursday evening proved a good thing as the fire whistle eventually found its melodious voice, the hose in need of repair, one reel with a useless wheel and the firemen how fast they are. These practices should be held regularly.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that A. Wertz of Cluny in the Province of Alberta, intends to apply for a license to operate a pool room at Second Avenue. The application has been approved by F. E. Renaud, J. P. A. WERTZ, Applicant.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that John B. Deschamps of Standard in the Province of Alberta, intends to apply for a license to operate a pool room on Broadway Street. The application has been approved by M. M. Downey, J. P. JOHN B. DESCHAMPS, Applicant.

FOR SALE

One Avery undermounted Steam Engine 33-100 H. P. Boiler having original pressure. One Avery Yellow Fellow 36x56, separator in good condition. Steel water tank and wagon. 1 extra 12 barrel tank. 2 tents and accessories. \$2,500 or less if all cash. May be inspected between Standard and Rosebud. Apply 203 McLean Block, Calgary. Phone M1429.

Farms for Sale

Three half section of improved farms for sale. Practically all under cultivation and well improved. One is a mile from Cluny, another eight miles northeast and the third ten miles northwest of Cluny. Am also selling the Rock Island Heider Tractor for the Rock Island Illinois Co. I have sold six of these tractors so far this spring in the Cluny district. Four of them have been running for six weeks and two for the past three weeks, and these tractors have not cost a dime's worth of breakage since they have been in use. This can be proven by the farmers who are now using them. For any further information write or see me at Cluny, where I am opening an office.

N. P. BEDARD

CLUNY, Alberta

FOR SALE

A few head of Good Young

Work Horses

Apply to ALFORD BELL, Ouelletteville Phone R713.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, "THE CASH STORES"

GLEICHEN and CLUNY



Corsets! Corsets!

If you have trouble getting properly fitted Corsets just come in and look over the different styles we are showing. We have secured a special price from a manufacturer to introduce a new front lace corset. These are just one-quarter less than the other line we have been carrying and of equal quality. All guaranteed. \$2.75 to \$5.50

Ladies Hose:

We have just received a shipment delayed six months. This is a dandy mercerized Lisle, good black and splendid value. All sizes 8 1/2 to 10. 60c. Pair

Ticking—Another shipment of this guaranteed feather proof cloth. Nice blue and white stripes. 65c. Yard

All Over Aprons—These are nice assorted patterns, all bound with tape and good full sizes. These are the last at this price. 95c. Each

Galatia—Have just received a new shipment of these in Navy and Butcher Blue. Light and Dark stripes. Nice Satin finish. 40c. Yd

Ladies Summer Underwear:

We think we have pretty nearly anything you will ask for. Separate garments or combinations.

Our Grocery Department:

Water Glass for Preserving Eggs..... per tin 20c, 30c and 60c
Pears Large Tins..... 3 tins 95c
Jam..... 4-lb. pails 75c
Olive Butter (something new)..... tin 35c
Cowan's Cocoa..... 2-lb tins 25c
Pears Early June..... 3 tins 35c

Bananas
Cherries
Pine Apples

—FRUITS—

Grape Fruit
Strawberries
Oranges

GLEICHEN Matthews & Kidney CLUNY

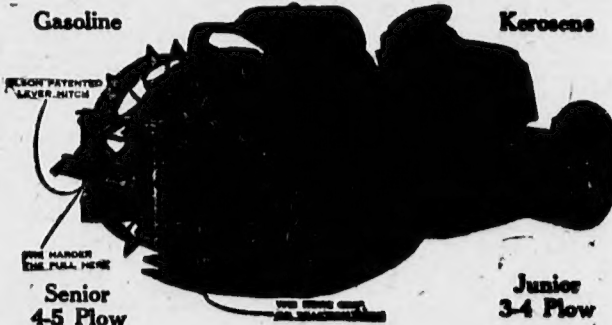
The Nilson Kerosene Tractor

Junior 16-27 and Senior 24-36
\$1940.00 \$3285.00

F.O.B. Gleichen

The Nilson is the proved tractor that thousands of farmers have been waiting for not an experiment, but a strongly built and scientifically correct machine. Has ample power for average farm work, a machine that has passed successfully all tests to show its superiority. It is durable and dependable—easily accessible—low in price and upkeep.

The Small Tractor for Big Work



Complete Assortment Repairs in Stock if Needed

The Nilson Patented lever hitch eliminates all dead weight using the draw-bar pull for traction. Ninety-five per cent of all power is developed at the drawbar. Before buying a tractor be sure and see the Nilson.

The Nilson Tractors are now at work on our farm eight miles north and two miles west of Gleichen, Section 23, Range 23, Township 23. We will demonstrate at your own farm if desired.

O. S. WELCH, Local Agent,

Office with E. Kelly, 1st Door West Post Office, Gleichen, Alberta.
Branch office Strathmore and Bassano.

SOME INSIDE HISTORY REGARDING THE WAR SCHEMES OF GERMANY

BEHOLD THE KAISER AS A DISAPPOINTED PACIFIST

Direct and Conclusive Evidence is Furnished by Residents of Enemy Country Showing How the Kaiser Insisted on Precipitating the World War

Kaiser Wilhelm's sorrowful ejaculation as he surveyed the scenes of destruction near Cambrai recalls his frequent saying after the battle of the Marne: "I did not will this war." Now he exclaims: "What have I not done to preserve the world from these horrors!" Students of the Kaiser's psychology will not fail to note that he takes up the role of peace-loving and melancholy philosopher when things are not going well for the German arms. A month ago he was sounding a jubilant note. He stood then at one of "the great moments in history" when the German sword was about to hew off his enemies in pieces. But these deep moral contradictions are of less interest than the question of fact which the Kaiser raises. We know a great deal more now than we did in July, 1914, about what he did and failed to do to prevent the world war.

On the heels of Prince Lichnowsky's revelations, there came a statement by another prominent German which threw a lurid light on the Kaiser's professions. This man is Dr. W. Muhlen, a director of Krupp's at the outbreak of the war. For reasons that will be obvious after his public assertions, he is now living in Switzerland. His disclosures give us another first-hand witness to the truth that the German government, far from seeking to avert the war, welcomed and promoted it, and that the Kaiser was not over-ruled by the military clique, but was himself eager for the trial of strength.

There was to be a war, the Krupps were bound to be told of it in advance. In the middle of July, 1914, Director Muhlen met Helfferich in Berlin. The latter told him that the Austrians had been consulting the Kaiser. They were going to send an ultimatum to Serbia, the terms of which they submitted to the Kaiser and which he emphatically approved. He also assured them that he would mobilize if Russia did, and that this would mean instant war. Dr. Muhlen asked if it would mean a world war, and Helfferich replied that he feared so, but that possibly the conflict might be localized.

Director Muhlen went back to Essen and at once told what he had heard to Herr Krupp von Bohlen. But that officer of the great war plant already knew it. He had had it a few days before from the Kaiser himself in strictest secrecy. This time, the Kaiser had assured Krupp von Bohlen, people would see that he did not retreat. The allusion was probably to the Morocco affair, when Germany threatened to fight but finally backed down. Herr Krupp von Bohlen, according to Dr. Muhlen, was very emphatic upon the Kaiser's determination to have a war over Serbia. "The Kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had been almost comic," says Dr. Muhlen, quoting his colleague, Krupp von Bohlen. Is he telling the truth? The matter was brought up in the reichstag, but the government spokesman, Vice-Chancellor von Payer, contented himself with stating that "the two highly placed gentlemen" adduced by Dr. Muhlen—mean Helfferich and Krupp von Bohlen—had written that he was a man suffering from nervous disease. There was no denial at all of what this nervous depresser had stated. And shortly afterwards a correspondent of the Paris Humanite interviewed Dr. Muhlen in Switzerland. Instead of a nervous wreck, he found him a man of "balanced brain" and "sound judgment." Moreover, Dr. Muhlen gave to the correspondent a copy of a letter which he had sent to the German chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, on May 7, 1917. In it he spoke of the "grave sins" committed by Germany in the war, and wrote as follows regarding her rulers:

"Since the first days of 1917 I have abandoned all hope as regards the present leaders of Germany. The offer of peace with no indication of our war aims, the unrestricted submarine war, the deportations from Belgium, the systematic destruction in France, the torpedoing of English hospital ships, have so discredited the imperial government that I am convinced that they are forever disqualified from elaborating and conducting a just and sincere entente. They may modify themselves personally, but they cannot remain the representatives of the German cause." This testimony from within is, of course, exceptional. Standing by itself, it could not be accepted as conclusive proof. But it falls in with a thousand other things which have been coming to light. It is confirmed by the unquestioned evidence of Prince Lichnowsky. It goes well with the statement of the foreign minister, von Jagow, that he did not at the time know of the ultimatum to Serbia. Apparently, it was carefully kept from him so that Germany could say that she was officially unaware of it. But the Kaiser knew of it; and von Jagow found, when he was finally called in, that the Kaiser had so committed himself that it was too late, and there was nothing more to be done.

Nobody can anticipate the full and final verdict of history on the transactions which brought on the war. But we have already seen disappear even in Germany the pretence that she was the intended victim of an aggressive attack. With it is vanishing the legend that the Kaiser honestly sought to prevent the war. That other German secret, now detected, that France was to be called upon to

surrender Toul and Verdun—a demand which could have been made only in accordance with a plan long previously decided upon—argues a distinct purpose to bring on a war at all hazards. And with these facts now common knowledge, the Kaiser's posing as a disappointed pacifist simply make the world wonder if he believes that crime can be expiated by hypocrisy.—From the New York Evening Post.

A Ticklish Moment

Canadian Soldiers Had a Narrow Escape When in Close Contact With a Hun Patrol

Writing from hospital—his first visit in three years of strenuous fighting, Pte. A. Williams of Halifax tells his friends of a narrow escape when a Hun patrol almost caught his "bunch" napping. "We were out repairing a barbed wire belt which the Germans had damaged," he writes. "It was a very dark night, I remember, and the few of us who were on the job had to keep fairly close together in case we would get lost. We had a good lookout, all the same, or what corresponds to a good lookout on a dark night; and just as well, for we had not been half an hour at work until a signal came to us to lie low."

"We did, and as we lay, quiet as mice, we became conscious of stealthy sounds approaching from the direction of the enemy trenches. We scarcely breathed then, and I don't think we breathed at all when a bit of the scarce perceptible skyline began to move. Huns about! A patrol! It was touch and go whether they would come near us—we knew they couldn't see us—so we simply froze and chanced it. And luck was with us. Some of them gave our wire a rattle, but we never moved, and by and by they vanished down to our right. But for a full half-hour after that they never worked, just lay with our hearts going like machine guns—at least mine was—until we considered it safe to resume."

"Of course there's another side to all this, but if you wish to get details of it, you'd require to interview a Fritz. I guess he could tell you some queer things about our wire defences; but as you can't get one, I may tell you that on one occasion a whole party of Hun raiders, or most of them, at any rate, fell victims to our barbed wire. They never got mixed in the dark. Anyway, they gave the show away by twanging our wires on the journey over. We knew that none of our boys was on the job outside that night, so the machine gunners let wallop. . . . And the next morning, when dawn came, we saw the results. About a dozen or so of field-greys lay limp as sacks across our wires. They had been caught, for all the world like rats in a trap. A tragic end for them."

"It was some time after this that I got my wound. Out on the same old job again. Fritz got figgy, as I said he does, and let us have a right dose of shrap. A splinter struck me, and here I am—finished with barbed wire—and barbarous Fritz—for a time at least."

Food Commandments

U. S. Soldiers Cautioned Regarding Waste of Food

Mess sergeants at all contentions have been cautioned about the waste of food, and their diligence has, to a great extent, brought about the elimination of much of this waste. The mess sergeants at one Texas camp adopted a new set of "Ten Commandments," all dealing with food conservation. These were printed in red ink on heavy cards and posted in every mess hall. They read:

Don't show a man to throw away or waste any edible food.

Don't make the first helping heavy.

Warn kitchen police to serve food sparingly.

Don't help a man to any food he does not ask for.

Don't give a man more than two slices of bread at a helping.

Make each man eat all that he puts on his plate.

Watch your men while eating and see that no food is left on the table.

Warn the enemy that he empties his mess kit at a garbage can.

Allow no man to take any food out of a mess hall.

Impress upon the men the importance of food conservation.—From the San Antonio, Tex., correspondence of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Last Line

In what was perhaps the great single emergency of the war so far the British war cabinet made two momentous decisions, namely:

(1) To throw the last line of British reserves against the German tide and

(2) Henceforth to trust the United States to keep the allied man power good.

We are now the last line of reserves. There is no other great source of men.—From the New York Tribune.

The Standard of Kultur

It is now reported that Germany is to open her prisons and draft all the criminals for military service. The wonder is that she hasn't done it before, considering the fact that she has been making use of all her lunatics from the beginning of the war.—Springfield Union.

Must Only Send Articles By Written Request

Postal Regulations as to Parcels for Members of U. S. Expeditionary Force

The Dominion postal authorities have sent the following circular to all postmasters in Canada:

"Postmasters are hereby informed that parcels for members and individuals connected with the United States expeditionary forces in Europe must not be despatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected."

"Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender, in each case, that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is enclosed in the parcel by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address, the following endorsement: 'That this parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is enclosed.'"

"The approved written request must be enclosed in the parcel."

"Parcels whether sealed or unsealed containing articles not being sent in accordance with approved written request must not be accepted for mailing. Such articles when offered for mailing must be returned to the sender."

"These instructions are issued on account of an order from the United States war department."

"The Canadian post office department is informed that this action is prompted by military necessity, and postmasters are hereby instructed to enforce rigidly the instructions given above."

Study Effects of Weather

To Determine the Influence of the Weather Upon Farm Crops

An article in the census and statistics monthly of July, 1916, (Vol. 9, No. 95, p. 196) described certain developments respecting agricultural meteorology in foreign countries, especially Russia, and reference was also made therein to the establishment of a new section of agricultural meteorology by the Dominion Meteorological Service at Toronto. The object of this section, which is now in charge of Mr. A. J. Connor, M.A., is to study scientifically the effects of meteorological phenomena upon the growth and yield of field crops. Records for the purpose are being taken by officers of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

As observations on the effects of the weather upon agricultural crops necessarily form an important part of the general remarks made by crop correspondents in their monthly reports to the census and statistics office, it is considered advisable that these should in future be, as far as possible, systematized and correlated with the work of the Dominion Meteorological office and of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Accordingly, as the results of communications between the census and statistics office and Sir Frederick Stupart, director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, arrangements have been made by which, during the growing season from May to September, the crop correspondents of the census and statistics office will be asked to observe and record the following natural phenomena respecting wheat: (1) date of appearance above ground; (2) date of first general sowing; (3) dates of heading, flowering and reaching of milk stage; and (4) date of first cutting, date when cutting is general and date of completion of cutting.

Chasing the Submarine

Why Depth Charge Is Death to U-boats

The effectiveness of the depth charge is based on the fact that water cannot be compressed and will carry in all directions the force of an explosion below the surface. The force follows the line of least resistance, the hollow interior of a ship against which a torpedo has burst or the frailer submarine at some distance from the explosion. According to Hudson Maxim 500 pounds of N.T.N. set off deep under water, will entirely destroy a vessel. Compared to a U-boat within 125 feet of it. The destructive effects is greatest at lower depths because the liberated gases cannot so easily escape to the surface.

An uncanny invention of F. R. Lewis, of New York, is being tried. It is a depth charge, equipped with a powerful electro magnet and a tank of compressed air. Floating fifteen feet below the surface, it is attracted toward the iron hull of a submarine, closing by while at the same time a magnetic valve releases the air, propelling it towards its victim. It attaches itself to the hull and is quite harmless until the U-boat dives lower; then comes the explosion.

Skill and dash are required in chasing a U-boat which has shown its periscope above the surface. If the bomb misses, the explosion sends a column of clear water into the air, but if it reaches its mark, a ring of bubbles and a film of oil rise to the surface.

Reprisals Pay

On the last day of the term granted by the British government, the Germans have released the two British airmen, Captain Schott and Lieutenant Wooley, whom they sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for dropping leaflets. Let our government now apply this lesson in German psychology to the air problem, and station German officers in London, Dover, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Southend, and other points which the Germans most frequently claim to bomb. The Huns care nothing as to what happens to their men, but they do care when a German officer is touched.—London Daily Mail.

A Lesson From The Napoleonic Wars

Allies Will Triumph if They Continue Strong and Resolute

With Russia crushed and helpless at the feet of Germany we are passing through trying days. But a century ago Britain had days even more trying. We think of Trafalgar as a great victory which gave us mastery of the sea for a hundred years.

Do we remember what happened just after Trafalgar? At the very moment of the battle Napoleon was leading an army from France to attack Austria and Russia. On December 26, six weeks after Trafalgar, he defeated Austria at Austerlitz. By the end of the same month he had occupied Vienna and dictated terms of peace to Austria. Austria down, he threatened Prussia and when, at length, in October, 1806, Prussia defied him, he smashed her completely at Jena and was in Berlin by the end of the same month. Here he issued the famous decree closing practically all the ports of the continent to British ships.

When Russia still held out, he pushed eastward and in July, 1807, forced Russia to sign, at Tilsit, a peace which made him the master of all western Europe. He carved up Prussia, as Prussia is now carving up Russia. Out of German territory he created a new kingdom of Westphalia with his brother as king. He set up a new Poland. And all these piled-up victories within a year and a half after our triumph at Trafalgar! The government doesn't need my help. I'm just one of the hundred million. Let the fellows who have the money and time to spare do the shouting. I've got all I can attend to keeping up with my growing business.

You've heard Mr. Apathist talk just like that. I have, anyway. He has ten tons of coal in his cellar when the state fuel administrator says the limit is two; there are a hundred pounds of sugar in his pantry when the grocer is allowing but three pounds a week to a family of four; he burns up gasoline jay riding on Sundays when the government begs the people to help conserve the supply on hand.

What's the matter with this chap? I'll tell you. He's afflicted with mental myopia. He is devoid of imagination. He is a materialist, a hedonist, an unspiritual clod of clay—centered as a turtle buried in the mud. He believes only in what is jammed up to his nose—what he can taste, touch, smell and hear. He can't visualize this war; he couldn't do it if he was furnished with a telescope that would give him a close-up of the bloody trenches in Flanders, or an audiphone that would let him hear the roar of the great guns.

The moment he put the instruments aside he would lapse into his former state of aloofness from the scene. Three thousand miles away! What interest could he have in a thing so remote? If the Germans were fighting on the next block—why, yes! He'd grab his gun and go out with the neighbors to head 'em off. He'd fight for his home with any man. But across the seas!

That's your apathist! Dear Lord, how I would like to put a pin in every chair he sits in—in every bed he lies in—in every shoe he walks in—in every hat he sticks his head in. If I could only prod him, body and soul, until he was all awake and alive, and would pitch in and do a man's work for the holiest cause humanity's sun ever flamed on. If I only could!—Thos. Addison in the New York Outlook.

The American "Apathist"

We Have the Replica of This Individual in Canada

Apathist! I'm beginning to think that your apathist (to coin a word) is pretty nearly as bad as your pacifist. You can at least pillory the pacifist, plant the red flag over him, and warn straight-on Americans to give him a wide berth. But your apathist! What, in heaven's name, are you going to do with this chap? He isn't a traitor, he isn't a false propagandist, he isn't even a willful obstructionist. He is simply a hum-an invertebrate—a dead weight in a war-working community that has got to be lugged along because there's nothing else to do with him.

I know Mr. Apathist and you know him. As a rule he hasn't any of his immediate blood in the army—he and his are all safe, sound, and snug. You seldom see him at a patriotic rally, or on a committee to boost the Red Cross, or in a Y.M.C.A. "over there" drive, or buying Liberty bonds—y'ou bet! And War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Good business, that you can't lose. But these other things they are begging for—there's plenty of time to come across for them when we really begin to fight. And, you know, it's not so sure that we will have to fight. Something is likely to happen before we get to the firing line—peace, or a revolution in Germany, or something. And, anyway, the government is running this show, and taking the life out of us to do it. The government doesn't need my help. I'm just one of the hundred million. Let the fellows who have the money and time to spare do the shouting. I've got all I can attend to keeping up with my growing business.

You've heard Mr. Apathist talk just like that. I have, anyway. He has ten tons of coal in his cellar when the state fuel administrator says the limit is two; there are a hundred pounds of sugar in his pantry when the grocer is allowing but three pounds a week to a family of four; he burns up gasoline jay riding on Sundays when the government begs the people to help conserve the supply on hand.

What's the matter with this chap? I'll tell you. He's afflicted with mental myopia. He is devoid of imagination. He is a materialist, a hedonist, an unspiritual clod of clay—centered as a turtle buried in the mud. He believes only in what is jammed up to his nose—what he can taste, touch, smell and hear. He can't visualize this war; he couldn't do it if he was furnished with a telescope that would give him a close-up of the bloody trenches in Flanders, or an audiphone that would let him hear the roar of the great guns. The moment he put the instruments aside he would lapse into his former state of aloofness from the scene. Three thousand miles away! What interest could he have in a thing so remote? If the Germans were fighting on the next block—why, yes! He'd grab his gun and go out with the neighbors to head 'em off. He'd fight for his home with any man. But across the seas!

That's your apathist! Dear Lord, how I would like to put a pin in every chair he sits in—in every bed he lies in—in every shoe he walks in—in every hat he sticks his head in. If I could only prod him, body and soul, until he was all awake and alive, and would pitch in and do a man's work for the holiest cause humanity's sun ever flamed on. If I only could!—Thos. Addison in the New York Outlook.

Irish Conscription

An American Opinion Is Unhesitatingly Given on a Vexed Question

There has long been a great sympathy with Ireland in the United States. The old sympathy, so often invoked and played upon by demagogues in congress eager to exploit it in votes, should not be misunderstood by men in Ireland who count upon American opposition to that conscription to which the Lloyd George government is committed.

The American attitude toward England and the English has radically changed. One with us in the last stand for freedom, fighting and enduring with a steady courage beyond praise, the English, like the French, the Scotch, the Welsh, the Irish, seduced by Sinn Feinism, the Canadians, the Australians, are our brothers. Moreover, the pro-German and anti-American demonstrations of the Sinn Feiners, their insults to our sailors and our flag, have not made Americans any more partial to Irish slackers in Ireland.

Why should Irishmen in Ireland longer be allowed to shirk their just part in the war of free civilization?—From the New York Times.

Seed Scarcer for Planting in 1919

The Shortages Will Be Much More Pronounced Next Spring

The seed survey, just completed by the seed branch, Ottawa, indicates prospective shortages for the season 1919. Certain kinds and varieties are short for this spring's seeding, but taking into consideration surplus stocks of other kinds in dealers' hands and all the anticipated deliveries of this season's seed crop, the shortages will be much more pronounced next spring unless many farmers and gardeners produce seed this year to meet their own and their neighbors' requirements.

In districts where seed can be grown successfully, suitable stocks of swede turnip, cabbage, parsnip, garden beet, carrot, onion, should be planted out this spring; and this season's crop of the best garden beans, tomato, lettuce, radish and sweet corn should be allowed to ripen their seed.

The kinds or varieties which are liable to cross with each other should be planted half a mile apart.

THE CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS TO HOLD THE LINE FOR LIBERTY

URGENCY OF SITUATION DEMANDS QUICK ACTION

The Next Few Months Will Be the Time of Testing, and Fate of The World Will Be Decided, for Liberty or Slavery, By the Extent of Our Ability To Carry On

The U. S. and Canada

To Sustain One of the Stoutest Arms Raising Blows Upon the Advancing Germans

While Canada is preparing for her new war credit we here in the United States can do nothing better for that heroic member of the allies, and nothing better for ourselves, than to play a large part in the financing of our neighbor. We need to do this to sustain one of the stoutest arms raising blows upon the advancing Germans in France. We need to do it to preserve a foreign trade which, peace or war, is worth more to us, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, than that of any other domain on earth.

Consider Canada's population, her quick cash assets, her distance from the fighting zone, and what she has done on the battlefield thus far: the marvel of the war. With a population of only about 7,000,000 in round numbers—lower by some three millions than the population of the state of New York—she has maintained at the front a superb army of 300,000 men, whose fighting power, man for man, has been unexcelled by any in the war. She has poured into the struggle upward of a billion and a half of funded treasure. And now she is to begin the raising of another \$500,000,000—or two billion within four years. . . .

Our work for Canada is cut out for us both as a war measure and as a foreign trade measure. Why not finance Canada, a heroic fighter and splendid ally, with loans to be spent in this country? Why not finance her above any other country. We lend Great Britain credits to spend in this country. We lend France, Italy, Belgium, for the same purpose. We even lend Serbia, Roumania and Greece—for all those nations, \$5,285,600,000—and not a penny yet for Canada.

Why not, in truth, Canada, trusted as a good debtor, esteemed as a neighbor, honored as a noble ally? Certainly we can do no less for Canada than we do for the others. Undoubtedly we ought to do more for her war-making. As an ally, for her industry building, as our neighbor and next of kin, we must lend Canada willingly, generously, as long as we can lend a cent to any other power.—From the New York Sun.

Black Puddings Are in Demand

National Factory Is Now Making Them in Britain

A review of the food and trade situation in Britain received by the governor-general and issued through the chief censor's office at Ottawa, says:

"The food minister reports that notwithstanding the substantial enforced reduction in the amount of meat consumed, there has been a notable absence of complaint from any quarter. Heavy workers are now receiving supplementary rations of bacon rendered available by considerable imports from America. Bacon not needed for immediate consumption is being stored against the requirement of the summer period. Substantial economies are being effected in the consumption of bread, which is on a lower level than same period last year."

The food survey board have organized a national factory for the utilization of meat residuals hitherto wasted. This factory is now producing daily about a ton of black puddings, which are exempted from coupon restrictions and are in large demand. The national kitchens are making rapid progress, three fresh ones being opened last week. The board of trade reports that the Textile Exports Shipping committee has set up to ration the available shipping space among the export houses, difficulty having been experienced in providing sufficient tonnage for the export of textiles to distant countries."

Eat More Cheese

Most Prepared Cheese Dishes Contain More Fat Than Meat

Cheese is richer in protein than meat, and far richer in fat; experiments have shown that cheese in proper quantities is digestible, healthful and sustaining. A meal consisting of bread, cheese, and fruit is a well-balanced and nutritious one.

The housewife must remember that most prepared cheese dishes contain more fat than meat dishes prepared in the usual way; also, that as cheese, like meat, contains neither starch nor cellulose, it should be combined with bread, potatoes, and other starchy foods. The concentrated character of cheese suggests the use with it of fruits and vegetables; and the soft textures of many of its dishes demands that they be served with crusty breads and crisp crackers.

Very True

"Do you know why money is so scarce, brothers?" the soapbox orator demanded; and a fair-sized section of the backbone of the nation waited in leisurely patience for the answer.

A tired-looking woman had paused for a moment on the edge of the crowd. She spoke shortly:

"It's because so many of you men spend your time telling each other why, 'stead of hustling to see that it ain't!'"—Vancouver Province.

The imperative present need of the allied armies on the western fighting front is—"more men!" The call comes across the Atlantic to every soldier son's letter home, in every story of the titanic struggle now being waged, in every stirring battle-cry of commanders to their troops. The summons of these things grips. It is real and direct. It is man to man. Diplomatic delicacy may stifle official appeals. International courtesy must avoid seeming mandatory messages. But such considerations do not interfere with potent, human, Macedonian cry from those who are there—"Come over . . . and help us."

The heroic fellows who fight yonder 'with their backs to the wall'—fight long, sleepless days and nights, fight till exhaustion overcomes them—need reinforcements, and need them now. This is the call to Canada—and this is the call to our big American comrade. Canada is preparing in parliament to do her part to meet that call, and meet it immediately. But her part is now necessarily limited. She must look, and does look—as do the allied armies—for a great and noble response from Cousin Jonathan.

It is not a call for a huge army next year. It is a call for steady streams of infantry reinforcements now. The Hun is not waiting. He is recklessly and ruthlessly gambling in blood for world domination. He proposes to conquer now. This is the time of testing—this is the day of decision. The United States has seen our splendid ally for a year. The inspiration and support of her co-operation are incalculable. Already an effective army of fine fellows is doing its heroic part in the conflict. They, too, call for more men. For the next few months—the vital few months—while Britain is effecting her new man-power levy, let Canada and the United States pour in their battalions of virile and sinewy sons of the new world to help hold the old line of liberty and civilization.—Toronto Globe.

Enemy Atrocities

Prisoners Are Burned Alive by German Guards

The New York Times comments editorially on "the murder at Brandenburg," the burning alive of seven prisoners of war, as follows:

"The burning alive of seven prisoners of war, one English sailor, one French soldier and five Russians, in the German prison camp at Brandenburg is officially established. The statements of the British and German governments, as printed in our editorial section yesterday agree on the fact. The fire was accidental; that is to be assumed. Eye-witnesses assert that when the prison shack took fire the Germans made no attempt to rescue the seven inmates; that they forcibly prevented other prisoners from going to the rescue and that when the endangered men tried to climb out through the window a sentry bayoneted them one after another, and they fell back into the flames. The first to suffer in this way was John Genower, the English sailor, and his fate is thus described in a memorandum drawn up by eight Spanish sailors who saw it:

"Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry, seeing him leaning out of the window, gave him a tremendous thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle took place. The prisoners attempted to get out and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who with horror, saw that the fire was increasing."

"So say the Spanish sailors. An English prisoner of war, who tells the same story, adds that after the bayonetting of Genower 'a rush forward was made to break the place open, but we were driven off by other armed Germans who had arrived on the scene.'"

"Another eye-witness says that when he and other prisoners attempted to go to the rescue, 'they placed a cordon of German soldiers at a distance of 60 yards around the cells with rifles loaded and fixed bayonets, so as we could not get away.'"

"The German government, while admitting the 'death of Genower from fire, denies the other allegations. The German government's word on any subject is worth nothing unless contradicted by the testimony of eye-witnesses; eight of the Spanish sailors taken from the Gravinga, and of two prisoners of war. It will be assumed by everybody that the eight Spaniards and the two prisoners of war are telling the truth, especially as their stories all agree in stating that the German government is killing as much truth as it did when it officially assured the president of the United States that its submarine did not sink the Sussex."

The Beginning of Team-play

We regard the appointment of Foch as a most auspicious omen. It means that personal and racial prejudices are vanishing in the heat of conflict, and that the world democracies are being welded into a fighting brotherhood whose unbroken front will stand between freedom and its foes until the great victory is won.—Chicago Evening Post.

American Meat Eater

Gradually the Idea of the Light Breakfast Being Inculcated Into the Popular Mind

The American is intemperate in the use of meat. At the breakfast table of the country hotel where the American plan still obtained, the steak found, until Mr. Hoover intervened, a place among the many dishes that confronted the guest. The hotel oft proclaims the private household, and the presence of a steak at a country hotel breakfast was doubtless in response to the demand of those accustomed to such fare in their own homes. And it was not so long ago that a similar breakfast was served in city hotels conducted on the American plan. But gradually the idea of the light breakfast has been inculcated into the popular mind and fruit and eggs, perhaps with bacon, have supplanted the breakfast board groaning with caloric.

Unless a person is engaged in heavy manual labor, meat should not be eaten more than once a day, and never should be eaten more than twice a day. As Dr. Landis says, a piece of meat the size of the palm of one's hand is sufficient for those whose mode of life does not include heavy labor. An excited makes demands on your organs leading to premature debilitation. Mr. Hoover has taught us to avoid over-indulgence in meat on the other days. He or she who acquires the Hoover habit during these war times and carries it into the inevitable days of peace will be among those "benefited by the war."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

A Discouraging Query

A pretty girl at an evening party was bantering a genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single. "No-o-o, I never was exactly disappointed in love," he said. "I was what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance. I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at length I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.' And she said, 'Why, who'd have us?'—Pearson's.

Bound to Win

Going to March to Berlin if It Takes 5,000,000 Men to Do It

It may take all America to win the war, but it will be on hand when the crisis comes. This country doesn't entertain for one moment any doubt as to what will be. It realizes its power and will make it count when Germany seems to gain a point. Why, we haven't begun to fight yet. We are still getting ready and are yet far short of our determination to get ready. We are going to march to Berlin if it takes 5,000,000 men to do it, and we will provide them all they need to eat while on the way. This republic is getting more in earnest every day, and it will keep on until the kaiser and his cruel frightfulness are driven back to the shades of Prussia to stay and rot. That is the sort of determination which rules this republic, and it is growing stronger every day. We may suffer some reverses, but they will cut no figure in the final solution.—Ohio State Journal.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomach becomes deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Henry Bernard, St. Emile, Que., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets cured my baby of constipation and made his teething painless." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

On Duty Elsewhere

An Irish soldier has just lost an eye in battle, but was allowed to continue in the service on consenting to have a glass eye in its place, says an English paper. One day, however, he appeared on parade without his artificial eye.

"Nolan," said the officer, "you are not properly dressed. Why is your artificial eye not in its place?" "Sure, sir," replied Nolan, "I left it in me box to keep an eye on me kit while I'm on parade."—Youth's Companion.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

A Celtic Sally

The Lady of the House—Mary, it seems to me that the crankiest mistress gets the best cooks. The Genius of the Kitchen—Ah, gwan on, now, num, with your flat-tery.—Pack.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

With EGYPTIAN LINIMENT For Sale by all Dealers Douglas & Company, Nanaimo, Ont.

Menace of the Soda Glass

Millions of Disease Germs Found in Carelessly Washed Glass

One noon last summer while eating my lunch preparatory to sailing forth to top it off with a cool and bracing pineapple frappe my eye rested on the page of the newspaper in which my report had been wrapped. So does fate work. I brushed aside the bit of butter that had blotted out what seemed to be an interesting part of the article, and I read: "An examination under the microscope of one carelessly washed soda water glass revealed in the thick coating which covered its both inside and outside more than twenty thousand human cells and minute particles of skin. Clinging to a single one of these cells there were counted 150 germs. The total germ population of the glass was estimated at 3 million, representing a dozen serious diseases."

Well, it was rather perturbing, but out I went for my daily treat. I got as far as the counter, and there I stopped. And I stood there as long as I could, watching the shifting mob struggle to have the use of one of the first for all glasses in use. I turned sadly away, and my happy nature became morbid. Life had lost one of its joys, and all because some sensational news gatherer had gotten a few scientific facts to show that the common soda water glass was a menace to health.—New York Herald.

Dust Causes Asthma. Even a little speck too small to see will lead to agonies which no words can describe. The walls of the breathing tubes contract and it seems as if the very life must pass. From this condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy brings the user to perfect rest and health. It relieves the passages and normal breathing is firmly established again. Hundreds of testimonials received annually prove its effectiveness.

The Foremost British Airman

Bugle Boy Is Now Britain's Star Among Aviators

Every honor for valor that a British officer can gain has been won by Capt. James Byford McCudden, the star British airman, who has just been awarded the Victoria Cross. His other distinctions, in the order of their award, include the Distinguished Service Order, a bar to the D.S.O., the Croix de Guerre, Military Cross, bar to the Military Cross, and the Military Medal.

McCudden, who is now twenty-three years old, entered the British army as a bugler eight years ago. He went to France as a private in the original expeditionary force. Having had some experience in the air he was pressed into service as an observer at Mons and gave valuable information of enemy movements during the retreat. From a sergeant he was promoted to a commissioned rank as an observer and quickly won fame for his handling of a machine gun in aerial fighting. Since he has had more than one hundred flights without ever having sustained a wound.

Fifty-four German airplanes have been accounted for by Capt. McCudden. Of these forty-two have been destroyed, nineteen of them on the British side of the lines. On two occasions the British star has totally destroyed four two-seater enemy airplanes on the same day, and on the last of these four missions were destroyed in the space of one hour and thirty minutes. With his squadron he has participated in seventy-eight offensive patrols, and on at least thirty other occasions he has crossed the enemy lines alone, either in pursuit of or in quest of enemy airplanes.

"This officer is considered," says the official London Gazette, "by the record which he has made, by his fearlessness and by the great service he has rendered to his country, deserving of the very highest honor."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Germany and the Baltic

Germany Would Try to Change International Status of the Baltic

If the German coast line is pushed northward to the Gulf of Riga or beyond, the international status in the Baltic is bound to be greatly affected, but whether Germany would close "the Northern Dardanelles" is doubtful enough. She would have to make an agreement for this purpose with the three Scandinavian countries or forcibly annex territories at the Baltic entrance, so, an outlet might still be left by way of Archangel and Alexandrovsk. Also, a certain amount of traffic in non-bulky goods which could afford a high freight rate might be continued by way of Sweden and Norway by rail round the north of the Gulf of Bothnia. There is no doubt, however, that if Germany could succeed in making the Baltic a mere clausum, a shrewd blow might be dealt at the most ancient of our English trades. The allies, however, have a very strong economic position as against Germany, and should be able effectively to counter check and such designs as these. Certainly Sweden may be expected to say a word, perhaps a strong word, about this conversion of the Baltic into a German lake.—Westminster Gazette.

Sea Control Means Victory

Command of the Sea Upon Which the Existence of the British Empire Depends

Germany has raised about her a ring of implacable enemies upon the sea, whose strength continues to increase, and who are pledged utterly to destroy German sea-power. Give them time enough and they will certainly do it. Now the position of Germany is that she won the war on land she would still be beaten at sea. And, deprived of the use of the sea, of what use would be her territorial gains? They would be valueless, but they would not serve to restore the overseas commerce upon which depends her ability to trade. The rulers of Germany suffer under no illusions on the subject. Their dread lest the German-people should learn the true state of affairs is so extreme that they are compelled to exaggerate the losses inflicted by submarine warfare, the exaggeration on one occasion reaching 70 per cent. error. So far as this country is concerned it is our part, first and last, to regain and to maintain that command of the sea upon which the existence of the British empire depends, which is only now disputed by the pirate submarine, and for which no sacrifice can be refused.—London Morning Post.

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

The Age of Reason Jimmy giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Jimmy?" the teacher demanded. "No, m'am," answered Jimmy. "But I wondered why he didn't make it four times and get back to the side his clothes were on."—Vancouver Province.

"My Rheumatism Is All Gone," She Says

MRS. MILLY'S TRIBUTE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Newfoundland Lady Tells How She Suffered Years, and How She Found Relief.

Exploit's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld.—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are upholding their enviable reputation in every corner of Canada is evidenced by the statement of Mrs. Samuel Milley, a well-known resident of this place.

"For several years I suffered from rheumatism and heart failure," Mrs. Milley states. "I used twenty-two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my rheumatism is all gone. I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful medicine. I recommend them to all my friends who are not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them."

"I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and got relief." Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. If the kidneys are weak and sick they cannot do their full work of straining the impurities out of the blood. The result is bound to be sickness and disease. To keep the kidneys sound is to lay the foundation of good health. Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills do not cure sick kidneys.

At Pool of Bethesda An English reservist, who was living near Sudbury, Ont., before the war, writes to his old neighbors from the Pool of Bethesda, Palestine: "I tasted the water—not too clean!—and in order to do it had to descend lots of steps, as the well deep down in the ground. At the entrance one may, if one wishes, read in seventy-seven different languages the account of the healing described in the fifth chapter of John—a quite sufficient choice, one would imagine, but 'Taffy' thought differently, and not finding his mother-tongue represented, promptly wrote it all out in Welsh from his own Testament. So now there are seventy-eight different versions for visitors to choose from."

Dependent "So you want to get exempted. Have you anyone dependent on you?" "Oh, yaas, suh; suah, sah. My wife, she depends on me, sah, to carry her wash home, sah."—Baltimore American.





Crowd more into the busy day

THE Chevrolet 490 is an investment, not an expense or luxury. Doctors, business men, farmers, salesmen and ladies—all should use the Chevrolet Four-Ninety and crowd more energy, activity and business into the busy day.

The Four-Ninety stands unchallenged in its price class. The electric starting and lighting equipment is most efficient. The car is powerful, roomy, comfortable and economical. The time gained by operating a Chevrolet more than pays for the cost. There also are two larger Chevrolet models on display at the dealers.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO.
CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
Western Parts and Accessories Branch 1200 Main



MODEL 490-A \$825, f.o.b. Oshawa

There is a Chevrolet Showroom in your vicinity.
Call and see the latest Chevrolet models.

Buy Your Oats Through Us

We can offer oats in carload lots delivered at any station in the West at minimum prices.

Consign your grain shipments to
THE OLD RELIABLE GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

James Richardson & Sons

Limited
WINNIPEG CALGARY SASKATOON

The West is Sound

The West is Coming to the Fore With Flying Colors

Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions concerning the financial soundness of Western municipalities, and notably of the cities indulged in a few years ago, the West is coming to the fore with flying colors. There never was any real difficulty, worth all the mentioning, in the financial affairs of the rural municipalities; but conditions were quite otherwise with respect to some of the cities and towns of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The important centres are making rapid headway in setting their financial affairs in order; but to do so it has required strict regulation of expenditures and the careful collection of revenues from taxation. — Monetary Times.

Americans and British

Not Until They Got Acquainted That the Process of Liking Began

Of the hundreds of American officers who have passed through the British training camps back of the line, or are on their way through, I have not heard of one who has not come out of his experience with a better liking for the Britisher. Not all of them cheer for their hosts, but as a broad proposition, they have found the Briton a bully sort. The Briton declares the American a most likable chap. Neither thought in advance they could ever learn to like the other. It was not until they got acquainted that the process of liking began. It is still individual liking—not liking in mass. — Everybody's Magazine.

Have a Good Complexion!

The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it rich, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and, in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the keynote to all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; the charm of a lovely complexion, and all the blessings of health are yours, once you employ this old-time family remedy. All dealers sell Hamilton's Pills in 25c boxes.

Tirpitz on Robbery

According to the Cologne People's Gazette, Admiral von Tirpitz, addressing a meeting of the Fatherland Party of Cologne said: "As soon as England's robbery of ships ceases because there are no more to rob, England will speedily feel the full intensity of the U-boat war. Unfortunately the U-boat war has not received sufficient political support. We shall, however, hold out longer than England, and victory cannot escape us if we tenaciously pursue our aim."

He concluded that the Belgians question remained the pivot of the war.

Already Gifted

Old Farmer Horkins always would spring surprises on the village, and one day he bought a barometer. He was singing its praises to one of the village "duds" and explained: "I bought that barometer to tell when it's a-goin' to rain, ye see."


"To tell when it's a-goin' to rain!" echoed the "dud" in surprise. "Why, I never heard of such extravagance! What d'ye suppose the good Lord have given ye the rheumatiz for?"—Answers.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

LIQUID and CREAM
FOR MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES



W. N. U. 1209



Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sent by dealers throughout the world.

The Farmer's Garden

Greater Returns Than the Same Area of Ground Devoted to Ordinary Farm Crops

"It is impossible," says a farming authority, "to estimate the value of the vegetables that may be grown in a garden on the farm." It is safe to say that a home garden, properly tended, will produce far greater returns than the same area of ground devoted to ordinary farm crops. While it is true that fresh vegetables form a comparatively small portion of the diet in many farm houses, it is equally true that there is a great satisfaction to all concerned to have a good supply of vegetables available for table use, in their season. Ask your food controller. Vegetables and fruits contain most of the essential salts required by the human system so they combine medicine with food. Home-grown vegetables are preferable to those bought on the market for good hygienic reasons, well known to those who have to buy, or think they must.

Free Trees for Prairie Farmers

The Dominion government is supplying 7,000,000 trees and cuttings free of charge to Alberta farmers for planting and to be used as windbreaks. Any farmer that will prepare the ground for planting them can obtain trees. Many farmers claim that a successfully grown windbreak on a prairie farm in connection with the buildings, is the best investment they have made. From \$500 to \$2,000 can be added to the value of a farm by a very moderate expense in this way.



Too Little Exercise

THE necessity of using medicine to regulate the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels is largely due to the changed conditions of life during recent years.

Our fathers lived a life of activity in the open air. If they ate heartily they had sufficient exercise to keep the liver and bowels active and to thereby remove the poisonous waste from the body.

To-day we get too little exercise and too little fresh air. The food we eat is more concentrated and artificial. The result is much discomfort and the development of serious disease from constipation of the bowels and torpid condition of the liver. Kidney disease, rheumatism, lumbago, backache—all have their beginning in the inactivity of the liver and bowels.

ning in the inactivity of the liver and bowels.

The great secret of keeping in health is to look to the regularity of these filtering and eliminating organs, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is the most satisfactory medicine obtainable for this purpose.

If you read the reports appearing in this paper, from time to time, from persons who have used this treatment with good results, you will find that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective where ordinary medicines fail. This success is due to their combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels. One pill a dose at bedtime as often as is necessary to keep the bowels in healthful action, will also ensure the regularity of the liver and kidneys and thereby keep the blood pure and the system free from the accumulating poisons which cause disease and suffering.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint. 9

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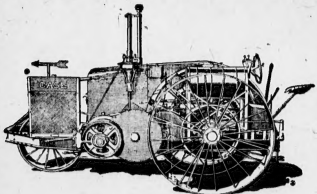
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FOR SALE Registered Hereford Bulls

Five two-year-olds and two three-year-olds. These bulls were wintered in open shed and are in good condition and ready to rough it.

Registered Clydesdale Stallion

Five years old. Has good size and lots of quality.

W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen

See the Call for JOB Printing

Gleichen Subscribers \$9,170.35 to The Y. M. C. A. Fund

In concluding the long list of those who so generously subscribed to the Red Triangle Fund it is most pleasing to note that while Gleichen district was only asked for \$1,000 the total paid and promised now reaches \$9,170.35, which is something we may feel justly proud of, but still it does not nearly represent what we all would like to do to help our soldier boys in France. There is great credit due the collectors, who not only gave their time and auto but also contributed most liberally. The friendly rivalry between the collectors to obtain the most from their several districts was a good thing and shows that all worked hard.

Collected by Roy M. Allen
J. S. Gulp 800.00
-Tom Jones 2
O. R. D'Arcy 10
Frank Arney 10
Roy Allen 5
V. L. Glaser 10
Bill Bryon 10
M. V. Reunberger 10
Wm S. Hill 2
H. W. Messenger 2
Philip Brown 25

Total\$312.00

Collected by
B. A. Hall and G. F. Taylor
Tony Glowacki 1.00
R. R. McBride 5
L. A. Moger 5
K. J. Vinger 5
Miss S. E. Brown 5
L. H. Lillico 5
O. R. Grougel 5
J. E. Hall 10
S. M. Hogg 10
A. Brown 10
W. F. Mallett 10
G. L. McComber 10
Clara Brinker 10
A. Johnson 10
H. Nordhoff 10
Wm Brown & Son 25
G. E. McComber 25
Ed McCallum 25
O. G. Calquhoun 10
S. M. McCallum 25
Mrs Susan Brown 25
Frank Arnold 25
D. M. Richards 25
J. S. Brown 25
W. R. Tom 50
Ole Carstairs 10
J. P. Kornell 25
J. Johnson 10
T. G. Durston 10
H. Willard 15
J. T. Jackson 10
F. Elder 10
Chris Peterson 15
C. S. Houghton 10
P. Good 25
J. T. Jackson 10
L. E. Durston 10
A. Kinney 10
R. E. Pease 10
Jno Kjaergaard 25
Tom Mehan 45
E. L. Victory 5
J. B. Hutton 5
P. G. T. Hunter 5

Total\$685.00

Collected by
B. R. Gray and M. Ballinger
B. Middleton 5
Mrs J. A. Renard 25
J. H. Croft 25
A. Plante 15
J. A. McArthur 50
Jno Prange 50
Jno Kjaergaard 50
Jno Nicholas 10
Bennett Bros 20
G. S. Saunders 50
J. T. Stewart 25
Jno Newman 25
J. Lee 100
John H. Wilson 100
M. Bollinger 100
F. Daw 100
Tom Mayler 100
B. R. Gray 25
Robt Landels 80
Paul J. Kerstein 1
F. V. Suter 1
C. J. McKensie 1
F. H. Hall 1
C. Anderson 1
R. V. Washburn 2
W. Davis 8
W. S. Niall 6
G. J. Hutchinson 50
A. St. Jean 5
G. A. Shaw 10
C. L. Beagle 10
Abe Tetley 10
J. O. Bogie 50
A. P. Dyer 20
O. Kerstein 25
G. O. Derjardine 25

Total\$968.25

Collected by Theo Henderson
L. Skelton 50.00
E. B. Dolen 50

L. H. Irwin 25
C. H. Baker 10
Jas M Miller 10
A. G. Ba'lar 10
H. B. Bennett 10
A. Carvick 5
L. L. Patchell 5
Geo Alcott 5
Joe Alcott 5
E. L. Oberster 2
F. E. Pober 1
J. A. Mason 1
Total\$164.00
Collected by R. B. Hayes
A. F. Wilson 100
S. R. Boltman 10
R. B. Hayes 100
J. P. Houshe 10
A. G. Hamer 10
M. Butler 5
W. H. McKever, Jr 5
A. H. Haskock 50
A. J. Prockwitz 10
R. P. Umbrie 25
S. Hall 10
Geo Gilbert 10
Glen Oaks 5
W. S. Hill 5
W. H. Grootwin 50
R. B. Kirby 25
Jno Kohl 10
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All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harnesses, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

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Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of feeders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried have demonstrated its success wherever it intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

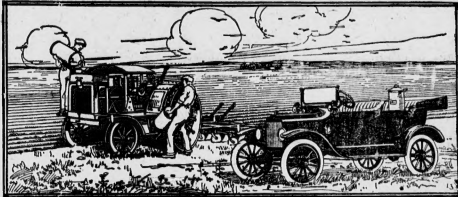
ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 929 1st. St. E. CALGARY, ALBERTA

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements.

(8% interest) no principle after first year.

Interest until end of fourth year, reduced in full if settlement conditions are complied with.

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.



The Ford is Now Considered a Necessity for Large-Scale Farming

WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies often, and take more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things and many more, and at the same time save you money.

The strength and endurance of the Ford has been proved the world over. It is equal to the western roads and the distances.

The Ford is the car for the Western Farmer.

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We move anything with two ends.

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SETTLEMENT OF OUR IDLE LANDS QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

LARGE AREAS ARE IN HANDS OF SPECULATORS

Twenty Million Idle Acres of Arable Land in the Three Prairie Provinces, a Condition Which is Holding Up Productive Effort in a Time of National Stress

A short time ago Dr. J. G. Ruthenford, addressing a meeting at Calgary, is reported to have made the statement that although there are about 80,000,000 acres of arable land in the province of Alberta, and although it is now practically impossible to find a desirable homestead, there are under cultivation only 5,000,000 acres.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, is authority for the statement that there are 20,000,000 acres of arable land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the possession of railway companies, the Hudson Bay Co., and other large corporations.

The total land area of the province of Saskatchewan is placed at 155,764,100 acres. Of this amount 94,000,000 acres are estimated as being available and fit for crop production, but only 36,800,698 acres are at present occupied as farm land, and of this amount only 19,620,000, or about one-half, is improved land, and only 14,678,042 acres were in crop last year. In other words, out of 94,000,000 acres estimated as being available and fit for agricultural production, 80,000,000 acres were not in crop last year.

With almost 60,000,000 acres of arable land in Saskatchewan uncultivated, there are less than 5,000,000 acres now available for homestead entry, and generally speaking, this homestead land is so far removed from railway and other marketing facilities as to be impracticable for immediate occupancy and development.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from these figures, says the Regina Leader, and that is that much of this land is in the hands of speculators, who secured it at a very nominal price, and who are holding it for sale at unreasonably high prices with a view to becoming inordinately rich out of it, not as a result of their own labor, but purely by parasitical speculation.

Speaking of the situation in Alberta and what is true of Alberta is true of Saskatchewan as well—the Alberta Farmer declares that the land can only be had by paying a big price for it, and yet the holders of this uncultivated land have done nothing, and will do nothing, to help increase its value, and refuse to make any productive use of it at a time when the whole world is crying for food.

This condition of things, which is paralyzing productive effort and the development of these western provinces, calls for action on the part of both the Dominion and Provincial governments. In regard to some of these matters the provincial government and legislature have no jurisdiction; action must be taken at Ottawa.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker urges that the lands which are now held by railway companies, the Hudson Bay Co., and other large corporations which obtained them from the Dominion, should be utilized by the federal authorities for the returned soldiers who will undertake farming under the Soldiers' Settlement Act. And force is added to this suggestion by the statement that the bulk of these 20,000,000 acres are situated reasonably near to railways.

Big Bertha Gun Destroyed

German Long Range Cannon Damaged Beyond Repair by French Aviator

Now one of the German long-range guns, which have been bombarding Paris, was destroyed, is described by the Petit Parisien. All the signs that "Bertha" (a French nickname for the big German guns, referring to Bertha Krupp) was going to fire had been noticed. The smoke curtain had gone up. All around there was a chorus of loud reports. Undoubtedly Bertha and two or three hundred 70-metre naval guns were firing simultaneously to disperse the whereabouts of the big cannon.

After a short pause the firing was resumed. This time the French aviators supplied the obligato. French aerial observers were on the lookout, however, and French guns opened fire in their turn. The aviators signalled quickly that the result of the first salvo was most promising. Two heavy shells exploded 250 yards north of the big gun, tearing up the railway tracks leading to the concrete gun platform. The firing was continued, getting closer and closer, until finally two enormous shells went through the camouflage. Two formidable explosions were heard and the discomfited Germans saw "Bertha" damaged beyond repair with a rent 50 feet long in the barrel. The aviators reported that they could see plainly through the camouflage two gaping craters in the platform.

French gunners then set about preparing to destroy the third Bertha, but thus far they have not succeeded, for shells arrived in Paris again during the small hours of the night.

The Difference

"What is that tune you were playing on the piano?"

"That isn't a tune. That is a sonata."

"What's the difference?"

"Well, with a sonata it's hard for the average listener to detect mistakes. With a tune you've got to know pretty well what you are about."—Boston Transcript.

W. M. U. 1210

Planning the Next War

If a Patched-up Peace Leaves the Teutons Free to Preserve and Develop Their Militarism

It is said that diplomats are sometimes cured of their disorder by saturating all their food in their favorite beverage until they revolt at the sight, smell, and taste of it. But the Kaiser, drunk with blood, finds that appetite grows by what it feeds on. He can turn from the shambles of Picardy and the sorrow, misery, and ruin he has spread over Europe to plan deliberately for a revival of those horrors when the nations pause for breath. Colonel Carnegie of the imperial munitions board has just received from England a pamphlet describing the "Kaiser Wilhelm Trust for Promotion of War Science" as follows:

"The Kaiser has approved the foundation of a trust with the name given above. The aim of the trust is to further the development of scientific and technical aids to warfare by uniting the scientific and the military forces of the country for work together. The scientific work is to be carried on by the following technical committees (or commissions):

"(1) Committee for chemical raw materials for the production of munitions manufacturing materials.

"(2) Committee for chemical war materials (powder, explosives, gas, and the like).

"(3) Committee for physics, including ballistics, telephony, telegraphy, determination of targets and distances, measurements, and the like.

"(4) Committee for engineering and communication.

"(5) Committee for aeronautics.

"(6) Committee for obtaining and preparation of munitions."

This is not merely a plan for co-ordinating the scientific and military forces of the country for the purposes of the present war. They have been working together too well. German science has given German militarism all the diabolical weapons that its infernal ingenuity could devise. The Kaiser Wilhelm Trust, what an appropriate patron it will have—looks to the permanent and continuous co-operation of these twin servants of Satan, so that in the period of peace to come they will prepare for another war and equip Germany with even more potent terrors. This is what is in store for the world if a patched-up peace leaves the Teutons free to preserve and develop their military organization, to old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Tide of Immigrants

Hundreds of Settlers are Coming to Western Canada

A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the recognition of the fact that sufficient food could be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, old and young, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan, Coult, Alberta, and Kingsgate, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the present influx of farmers is in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer.

The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more rapidly appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.

Reserved Homestead Lands

Homesteads held for soldiers overseas and by men employed in war work can be leased by the government for the purpose of cultivation.

An order in council to this effect has been received by western land agents. The same conditions apply to homesteads held for entry by insane or deceased persons. This ruling is expected to aid the greater production drive and also the soldiers who hold the land. Their land will be broken, if leased under this order and may be cultivated once or twice before they are ready to take it over for farming purposes.

Take Up the Torch

There Must Be No More Shirking and Slacking

Let us take up the Torch. Let the whole nation show that it understands what is now at stake. The light and gravest need is men to fill the gaps in "this swift and joyful generation of youth, now fighting and falling on the battlefield for great glory and the world's salvation." The "comb-out" must go forward, and there must be no more shirking and slacking. It is something that the miners have already realized the situation, and that as the result of the electrifying speech made to them recently by the prime minister, with the news fresh before him that our troops were struggling against odds but were yet holding their ground, they have decided that the calling up of men from their ranks shall go through. This is the right spirit. It is the crisis of our fate. Let the answer go back to our army from the nation here behind the lines:

No loafing now! In Britain is one breath.

We all are with you now from shore to shore.

Ye Men of Ours, 'tis Victory or Death.—London Daily Mail.

Increased Hog Production

Greater Hog Production in Western Canada

The chief and gratifying result of the campaign for greater hog production in Western Canada is that pigs are now being kept by many farmers who did not previously handle them. In most cases they were able to secure them from their neighbors, but about 350 were disposed of by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, who received applications for many more hogs than could be supplied by them.

So great was the demand that the live stock branch had to abandon the intention of keeping a number of sows on hand until they had farrowed, and then placing the young pigs among the farmers.

The government of Alberta, through the provincial live stock commissioner bought at the packing plants and stock yards and kept at the exhibition ground at Edmonton, 330 hogs. The females were all grades, but were chosen as being the most true to type. Yorkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Berkshire and Poland China boars were secured and the whole stock have been disposed of to farmers in the province.

It is certain that the campaign will result in a very large increase in the number of hogs in Western Canada next fall.

Increased Acreage

Large Tracts of Land are Being Cultivated

A consignment of twelve carloads of farm equipment, a whole special train, which has crossed the border recently, is one of the large individually owned outfits that are entering Western Canada to break and cultivate its farm lands. In it are included twenty-one head of horses, two tractors, seven wheat wagons, a full complement of plows, disc harrows, hay stackers and other implements. The owner who comes from Washington, will break 5,000 acres near Rosebud, Alberta, this summer. The two tractors are to be put to work for the whole of the spring and summer season.

The above is only one of the large tracts of land, previously idle, which will be broken and cultivated this year. A few miles from Lethbridge, C. S. Noble has ten of the largest steam tractors made, each engaged in hauling ten plows and a drag. In addition, he has two gas tractors. All of these are working at top speed and without double shifts. It is the intention to break 15,000 acres this year and at least 5,000 acres will be seeded to flax this season. Mr. Noble has been very successful in farming on a large scale in Alberta, but his present undertaking is considerably larger than anything done previously by him. It was this farmer who, in 1915, threshed 54,383 bushels of wheat from 1,000 acres of land—an average of 54.38 bushels to the acre.

In other parts of Alberta, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, several large tracts of 1,000 acres or more will also be broken this year, ready for putting into crop in 1919, and these, with the large number of smaller pieces, being prepared by new settlers and others, should result in a further considerable increase in the crop area next year.

Initial steps will be taken soon by the provincial department of agriculture for Manitoba for the launching of a gigantic greater-production campaign throughout the province, which will have for its object the breaking up of thousands of acres of wheat lands now virgin prairie, in order to ensure a maximum crop acreage in 1919.

The Big Game Season of 1918

Not the least of the attractions of Western Canada is the opportunity for all kinds of sport, especially during the winter months. For big game shooting in Saskatchewan 2250 licenses were issued to residents and 11 to non-residents last season, and of the former 1,650 were issued to farmers. The total number killed was 1,806, made up of 1,215 moose, 152 elk, 375 deer and 64 caribou. Of the licenses, 490 killed 2 animals each, and 826 killed one each.

Waste Is Now Illegal

Anybody who discovers cases of waste of food may notify the legal authorities, who have power, under the new order, to take action. Willful or careless waste has become illegal, and municipalities who secure conviction receive half the fine, while provincial officers securing the conviction receive half the fine for the

Non-Essential Industries

The British Method of Dealing With Them and With Labor Questions

The policy followed by the British government for the regulation of non-essential industries eliminates many of the difficulties experienced by our manufacturers under the present inefficient system. In England all industries are considered non-essential that are not directly necessary for the successful conduct of the war; but because an industry is non-essential it is by no means discouraged or forbidden, provided it does not use materials that are required in some other industry manufacturing war materials. On the contrary, all kinds of businesses have been encouraged to go on exactly as in peace time, subject only to regulations relating to raw materials and labor; for labor, of course, is scarce in England, and whenever required for the making of war materials, must not be spared for non-essential industries. The fact, however, that all labor is engaged through government employment agencies makes the control very simple, and every manufacturer may know on inquiry, at all times, exactly where he stands.

British non-essential industries that require iron or steel, or, in general, any class of metal, are practically at a standstill, because all of these materials are required for the war industries and there is nothing to spare. But even small manufacturers in the machine industries have been given war contracts, so that their shops are usually well filled with work, even if they have been forced for the time being to give up their regular line of manufacture.

The manner in which Great Britain has handled the war problem also points a lesson for our labor and capital are governed by the war munitions act, but this act was not adopted by a number of politicians. Every paragraph in it was accepted after it had been agreed to by the government officials, the manufacturers' associations and the labor unions officials in joint conference.

This places all responsibility for making war materials, theoretically under government control, although this control is exercised only in case it becomes absolutely necessary. Only two or three plants have been taken over by the government under this act.

The manufacturers of war materials agreed that profits should be limited to an increase of one-fifth of the average profits of the two years preceding the war. The trade unions agreed that in view of the definite limitation put upon profits, the wages of the employees should remain fixed at the rates that existed at the time the act was passed, with the provision, however, that in case living expenses went up a government committee could award an increase in wages corresponding to the increased cost of living. This increase in wages applying to all employees on war work is payable by the employer, but is recovered by him from the government.

As a result, there have been but few serious strikes in Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and none of them has lasted for more than a week or a day of them been due to a question of wages.

British and American Unity

The Moral and Spiritual Reunion of Great Britain and the United States

One service Germany has done the world is to hasten the moral and spiritual reunion of Great Britain and the United States. In the fierce light of this war both peoples are seeing with new clearness that their national ideals are fundamentally the same, and that Germany is the enemy of the vital principle of liberty and civilization. A syllabus prepared by the department of English of the University of North Carolina deserves special mention because of its recognition of the debt of the United States to the British tradition of freedom. It outlines admirably the historical development of Britain and the United States as expressed in literature. A lesson could be learned about the real significance of the great struggle that would result through placing in parallel columns extracts from the writings which the present masters of Germany have made their bibles, and extracts from the bible of liberty and democracy contained in the poems and prose works cited in the following pages. The syllabus has charted a channel for the student through the broad and fertilizing stream of English literature that has flowed "with pomp of waters understood" from pre-Norman days down to the present. It is the most majestic voyage that the mind of man can take. Particularly at this time of comfort and inspiration to the great poets of freedom, who are the priceless possession of all English-speaking races.—Toronto Globe.

Where Wheat is King

Ninety Per Cent. of Canada's Wheat Crop Grown in Prairie Provinces

In 1915 Saskatchewan produced 233,000,000 bushels of wheat as against 425,000,000 for the whole of Canada, while in 1916 the wheat output exceeded that of the rest of Canada by over 70,000,000 bushels. In 1917 also over ninety per cent. of the total wheat crop of the Dominion was produced in the three prairie provinces. The census of 1916 showed an increase in the population of the province of 155,403, of whom over 120,000 settled in rural communities. In 1911 the farm acreage was approximately 29,000,000 acres, while in 1916 the acreage had increased to almost 39,000,000. The increase in the number of farms was 7.8 per cent., while in the acreage occupied as farms the increase was over 28 per cent.

Try Some New Vegetables

Many Valuable Additions to the Vegetable Family

Too many farm gardens, largely from force of habit, contain only the most common vegetables such as onions, cabbage, beans, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets and some of the salad plants as lettuce, mustard and turnips. These are all good but there are many others which should be grown in every garden. Scientific growers are bringing out something new every season. Many of these new creations are worse than worthless while others are valuable additions to the vegetable family and should find a place in every home garden.

I cannot find a neighbor who plants spinach, which is one of our most valued salads for early spring and one containing valuable medicinal qualities. Spinach may be served in many ways and once tried will be preferred to most other salad plants. Very few farm gardens have an asparagus bed, yet once established, a small bed will furnish an abundant supply of this most delicious vegetable for an indefinite period of years. Another salad plant of recognized worth is the Swiss chard, a member of the beet family, but grown only for the tops which are boiled and seasoned with butter, meat drippings, or by cooking with a piece of streaked bacon. Okra is another vegetable which is seldom found growing in farm gardens. We all understand why more of this healthful growth, with its long tender pods which are delicious prepared in many different ways, is not used as food since physicians claim it as one of our most easily digested vegetables. Parsnips, salsify and carrots are seldom seen growing in country gardens. Rhubarb, or pie plant, is ready for the table right out of the ground as the frost is going out. Asparagus is ready to be eaten almost as soon as the first of the collard and kale make excellent greens for early winter use and may be stored until spring. It is surprising how few people have grown and used eggplant. Sliced and fried the large purple fruits form a delicacy liked by almost everyone.

It is well to include a packet of some of these less known garden plants when making out the order for seeds. The chances are that you will be pleased with at least some of them and there is fascination in the growth, bloom and development of new fruits and vegetables.—L.Y. in Successful Farming.

Flax On Old Soil

Requires a Little Special Attention But It Is a Paying Proposition

The old saying that flax is "hard on the land" is lately being disputed by a number of authorities. The idea arises from the fact that it is a shallow rooted crop and dries out the top layer of soil, thus reducing crop yields for a time. The truth of the matter is that it does not remove as large an amount of the elements of fertility as do corn, wheat, oats or barley.

Another trouble with flax growing in the past has been its susceptibility to diseases. If a six or eight year rotation is followed, however, the disease is largely done away with. The crop makes an excellent one for freshly broken sod but does well also after corn, potatoes or other cleanly cultivated types. Flax is no weed fighter and the cultivation of the above named crops conserves added moisture for the flax year.

Insurance against fungi of flax diseases can be made doubly sure by the use of clean healthy seed. By the use of the fanning mill much of the chaff, light and broken seed, as well as shrunken and immature ones can be removed. Home grown seed is much safer than that imported as well as being better suited to your growing conditions. Its true flax requires a little special attention but it is a paying proposition if that care is given.

German Wrath

Perturbed Because U. S. Will Not Tolerate German Spies

Germans are much perturbed over the determination of the government and people of the United States to tolerate no nonsense from German spies, professional or amateur. A furious article in the Frankfurter Zeitung assails the Americans for "organizing hatred of Germany," and threatens them with terrible effects if their persecution of "upright Germans" is continued. The most diverting passage in the Frankfurter Zeitung's tirade is the claim that Germany, to its ineffable credit, has never yielded to "espionage madness." The article says:

"None of the countries now at war has entirely escaped an epidemic of spy-madness and the spy-hunting craze. But in Germany this was two or three weeks of a state of war unfamiliar to the populace. It was, moreover, a disease confined to small-minded and intellectually harmless people. In the New World however, in the fourth year of war and many months after America's entry, the foremost leaders of public life, including an ex-president, former ambassadors and cabinet ministers and university presidents, league themselves together for the deliberate organization of childish and poisonous agitation."

Taking No Chances

Prospective Lodger—What's the rent of this room, including the use of the piano?

Landlady—I can't say offhand. You must play me something first.

The Essential Thing

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary even than to enclose poetry," responded the experienced author.—London Opinion.

OUR WHEAT GROWING POSSIBILITIES BETTER THAN OTHER COUNTRIES

GREATER PRODUCTION NOW A VITAL NECESSITY

Estimated That If One-Fourth of the Suitable Land in the West Was Under Cultivation, Canada Could Annually Produce 812,000,000 Bushels of Wheat

A Pioneer Missionary

Sending Forth the Light of Life Into Northern Wilds

In a suburb of Selkirk, Manitoba, dwells a man to whom the three score year and ten of the Psalmist are as a tale that is told.

John Sinclair. He has been the Indian's true friend. What greater blessing could be given to this nomadic people than a knowledge in their own language of the will and precepts of God?

A few weeks ago the writer visited the quiet abode of Sinclair, who, in the year 1825, was born at Oxford House, a trading post of the Hudson Bay company amid the vast tamarack forests of Keewatin. At the age of eleven years Sinclair was taken to Norway House, to be educated by Rev. James Evans, the first missionary who carried the gospel into the northland. To Mr. Evans, the Indians are indebted for the alphabet of syllabic characters utilized as a substitute for ordinary letters. And thus the first rays of the Light of Life beamed forth to penetrate wigwam and teepee. When sixteen years of age Sinclair received the appointment of teacher at Norway House. But other ambitions arose within his mind, an ardent desire to tell the Indians they, with the white man, are inheritors of eternal life. A short career of missionary labor demonstrated to Sinclair that the vital feature requisite was a translation of the Bible into native dialect. He was confronted with a mighty task, yet, nevertheless, Old and New Testaments in entirety were eventually produced, together with sundry publications of the Religious Tract Society and a large collection of hymns.

What a blessing to the Indians of the northern wilds the Bible has proven!

The entrance of Thy word brought understanding, it giveth light to the simple."

How very true!

And nowhere are the Psalmist's words more fittingly illustrated than in the northland latitudes of Canada West.

That corner-stone of all civilization, the Bible, has been circulated among various Indian tribes. Yet much more is remaining to be accomplished. The Bible is the one and only means whereby the populace of the northern wilds can be brought to a plane of higher citizenship.

The name of John Sinclair, a once little Indian boy at Oxford House, will ever be recorded among the archives of northland history.—By J. D. Athelney Evans.

British Dyes Equal German

Development of Industry at Huddersfield Reaches Heart of Teuton Success

The British Dyes Company, promoted by the board of trade, with the assistance of the treasury, to take the position held before the war by the Germans, has been at work for over two years and is able to report good progress. The works at Huddersfield, near Leeds, have reached the proportions of a small town and are still expanding.

It was not by making dyes, but by making "intermediates" that the Germans forced the whole world to depend on them in this great industry. Now "intermediates" are being made at Huddersfield, and the most elaborate and expensive plant used in the whole undertaking is employed in this essential branch, which absorbs eight-tenths of the capital outlay.

Compounds have been devised and dyes produced even beyond the ingenuity of the Germans, for the British Dyes Company did not have to start at the beginning, but where Germany left off in August, 1914. The company has been able to manufacture nitro and intermediates such as benzidine, betanaphthol and synechthric phenol, as well as fine dyes, and is evidently in control of a complete organization. From a financial point of view its success is demonstrated by the fact that it has been able to pay the maximum dividends allowed upon each share of capital during the past two years.

Raw D-1 for Rudyard

One of Mr. Kipling's trees was injured by a bus, the driver of which was also landlord of an inn. Kipling wrote this man a letter of complaint, which the recipient sent to one of his guests for ten shillings. Again the angry author wrote, this time a more violent letter, which immediately fetched £1.

A few days later Kipling called on the landlord and demanded to know why he had received no answer to his letters.

"Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one every every day," was the cool reply. "They pay a great deal better than bus driving,"—Boston Transcript.

Riced Potatoes Help Out Flour

Freshly cooked potatoes, put through a ricer, or forced through a fine strainer, can be used in place of part of flour in batters or doughs. Cold, left-over potatoes may be used, but are not as easily blended as the fresh hot potatoes, nor is the flavor quite as good.

Cattle Distribution

Among Farmers

Large Number of Enquiries for Cattle Under Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act

The department of agriculture of Saskatchewan is receiving a large number of enquiries for cattle under the live stock purchase and sale act, particularly for purebred bulls, and in a lesser degree for breeding females, both of which the department is endeavoring to supply from local sources. As compared with former years, there is every indication of an increased demand, which shows that the business of cattle raising is progressing satisfactorily in Saskatchewan, with especially good prospects as regards beef cattle. Numerous applications for dairy cattle are also being received.



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labor in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely.

so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

The information procured through registration will be used—as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain Canada's First Line of Defense—to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations—to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing that should become necessary.

Issued by authority of **Canada Registration Board**

J. H. BALMER COMES TO CHAUTAUQUA

Brings Kaffir Boys Choir From Africa for Closing Night.

J. H. Balmer, noted English traveler, explorer and authority on South Africa, is coming to Chautauqua on the next night, with the heart of Africa. Kaffir boys from the heart of Africa. This attraction has been perhaps the biggest success upon the Chautauqua.



J. H. BALMER platform for many years. They appear in native costumes and their program is a song and story demonstration of life in the Dark Continent. The songs in English are mostly original and form a large part of the program. They are presented with perfect accent and modulation, with clearness and beauty of tone and with such light and shade as is only to be found in the great choir of the country.

At Gleichen July 5 to 11.



Something New,
Something Helpful,
The B-H Color Scheme Adviser

WOULD you like to "see" your house in its new coat of paint, before you paint it? You can. The "B-H Color Scheme Adviser" enables you to try out different color combinations before deciding on the color scheme most pleasing to your eye.

This unique device consists of a transparent cutting of a house, behind which you place color cards of every known shade—one color for the walls and another color for the roof. With the transparent sheet, there comes a set of 40 cards each of a different color. Place your wall card on the wall, and place a roof card behind the wall section of the transparency, along with a red card for the roof. And so on, until you have examined the possibilities of every known color combination. We have one of these "Color Scheme Advisers" and will be pleased to let you experiment with it before you select your color.

B-H PAINT
"ENGLISH" 70% Pure White Lead
"RED" 70% Pure White Lead
"GREEN" 70% Pure White Lead
"BLUE" 70% Pure White Lead
"YELLOW" 70% Pure White Lead
"ORANGE" 70% Pure White Lead
"VIOLET" 70% Pure White Lead
"PINK" 70% Pure White Lead
"BROWN" 70% Pure White Lead
"BLACK" 70% Pure White Lead

Color Cards from our local agents.

McKay Hardware Co.
Gleichen, Alta.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

Calgary, June 28 to July 6th

Judging the \$3,500 prize list of girls and boys on their Special Day, Saturday, June 29th.

A Great Opportunity

to see the best live stock and manufactured products produced on this continent and to obtain wholesome recreation from the cleverest entertainers, the world's fastest auto races, and excellent home racing programs.

Special Passenger Rates.

E. J. DEWEY, President, E. L. Richardson, Manager
Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF

Vital Importance to all users of
Automobile Tires

You as an owner of an automobile are undoubtedly interested in the reduction of your upkeep expense—especially as it concerns tires. Consequently I am pleased to announce that I am installing a most complete and modern vulcanizing equipment and will be prepared to take care of all kinds of work on all sizes of tires.

If you live in town call at my shop, or if it is not convenient for you to call personally send your casing to me for inspection. If I find the tire is worth repairing I will save you money. The work will be unconditionally guaranteed to out last the remainder of the casing.

I will pay transportation charges one way and a trial will convince you.

A competent man will be in charge of machine.

Walsh Tire and Repair Works

One Door South of Ford Garage

Don't Miss That Train

Get a reliable timespiece and always be on time. We can supply you with a Waltham, Elgin or a high grade Swiss Watch. Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded.

The Gleichen Jewelry Company
W. G. S. GOURLAY, Manager

MISCELLANEOUS

CLAY
Bridgely 6 years, no brand. Bay gelding 6 years old. **K H**

WANTED—Woman to keep house for 1 month, family of three, beginning about July 10. Apply asking terms to Call office.

LOST—South of Bow River south of Chumby. I brown gelding & white horse. Weight about 1250 lbs. each. Short tail. Apply Thom. Jones, box 40, Chumby.

STYALD—From sec. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Last seen along South Reserve line in range 24 and 25. 1 red steer branded right rib, last seen in range 25. **MS**

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PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

By every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P.C. 103), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of May, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, or defined for the time being or that, although within the said **Class One**, he is exempted from being liable to military service shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he is at any time, a

number of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an officer-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order of denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

if he is claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district in which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If he is claimed that he is not within the **Class One**, or that he is exempted, not liable or exempted upon any other ground, of a certificate of two respectable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and carrying therewith;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody may be detained and may be required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore intended shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing or giving the same, be an offence punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

Twin City Tractors

for Gasoline and Kerosene.

One of the **BEST** in the market.

Sizes to suit large and small farmers.
16.30 H.P. up to 60-110

Call and See us and get particulars and terms.
Guaranteed to develop rated Horse-power

T. W. BATES, Gleichen

AGENT:

Cockhatch Plow Co., Adams Wagons, Cream Separators,
Foundry Products Co., Etc., Etc.

THE GLEICHEN CALL, GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 words or under 20c for one issue and 3 cents for H. Over 15 words one cent a line charged for each insertion.

Horse and Cattle lost and found for sale and wanted. Best Graft for sale and wanted: Lead to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Board reading: \$1.25 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each insertion.

When brands have to be put a charge 30c each is made.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice.

FOR SALE—Good, wolf hound cheap. Apply Call office. 15

LOST—Light grey pinto, 7 years old. Branded JT. Finder notify L. A. Piffen, box 203, Gleichen and receive reward. 12

REWARD EACH—Stayed 7 horses branded 22 on right shoulder. Apply to J. H. Walker, Gleichen. 15

STRAYED—3 black and 1 bay mare brand on left shoulder with E Reward \$5 each for return. E. B. A. Gleichen, Chatham. 12

LOST—Small English grey on the road between Nanaka and Gleichen on the night of May 20th. Reward for return to the Call or to E. B. A. Gleichen, Chatham. 12

PRECHERON Stallion, Bay, 3 years old, 15 hands high, weight about 1700 lbs. Bred from imported stallion, is the kind that will make good. Apply to G. H. Hatcher, P. O. Box 100, Gleichen. 15

BOOKKEEPING Wanted—Can spend 4 or 5 hours daily or full time. Apply L. Call office. 6f

WANTED—To buy mixed brands of Cattle. Parties having same for sale notify Frank T. Hill, Gleichen, stating number of each class and the price. 15f

STRAYED—Dark bay gelding weight about 1400 lbs, star forehead, branded on left shoulder with 21 and 7P on left hip. Reward \$5, apply Anderson & Nelson, Box 83, Gleichen. 6f

STRAYED—From Queenstown, 8 years and yearlings, branded reversed 4S or right shoulder. Reward \$5 per head for recovery. Apply John Ziegler, Queenstown. 8f

FOR SALE—Garwood Breeding Station, 25 lbs. Complete outfit with separate, cheaply fitted, for 25 lbs. Apply to J. A. Mogen, Queenstown. 2f

STRAYED—Black gelding, branded 2X on right thigh, weight 1500 lbs, and white one-year-old, star forehead, 2X on right hip. Apply F. O. Box 52, Gleichen. 2f

ESHRAY Black Cow and calf, branded 24 on right hip, and a black and white one-year-old, star forehead, 2X on right hip. Apply F. O. Box 52, Gleichen. 2f

ESTRAY—85 Reward for each, a one year, coming 7 years old, and one year old and 3-year-old steer; all branded 24 on left shoulder, apply to A. D. D. Cling. 15f

Contract Work Wanted—Of breaking or other team work. If necessary call on 25 hours. Apply to Call office. 2f

SHEP OATS—For Sale 1200 bushels of excellent feed oats. Apply to J. J. McManis, Arrowwood. 1f

Wanted to Buy Fresh Eggs, Turkeys and Chickens

Apply at Gleichen Hotel Dining Room

NOTICE

Application for Lease of Road Allowance or Surrogate Highway

Notice is hereby given that T. A. Riesenbuehler of Gleichen has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz. between section 5 and 7, T. 21, R. 22, W. 4th, and section 1 and 12 in T. 21, R. 22, W. 4th, and section 12 and 11 in T. 21, R. 22, W. 4th.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be presented to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days of the date of this notice.

T. A. RISENBUEHLER, Dated at Gleichen, (legally) 12 May, 1918. 12

Now is the time to roundup all those stray animals. An ad. in The Call is the quickest way.

Calgary Exhibition June 28 to July 6

One hundred and ten thousand visitors took a holiday last year at the Calgary Exhibition, and the quarter will not likely be considerably increased this year. The event will be held at Calgary June 28th to July 6th. After such a hard year's work in the interests of production, there never was a time when a holiday was more deserved or more essential to Western Canadian people.

The Calgary Industrial exhibition provides the best kind of recreation because it combines the most enjoyable entertainment with the inspiration and instruction of seeing the nations best livestock and industrial products, added to the many pleasant surprises of meeting friends thought to be hundreds of miles away.

So pack all your troubles and come along. After you have seen the grand exhibits and had a good time you will go back ready for work. You will never find where you left those troubles. There are reduced passenger rates from Alberta points, and the Exhibition conducts at the C.P.R. station in Calgary a free bureau for securing accommodation in case you do not stay at a hotel.

Girls and Boys' Day, Saturday June 29th, will be a grand exhibition in itself. They will compete for \$3,000 in prize, and it will be the young people's greatest day. The girls' and boys' livestock parade and presentation of prizes in the evening will be worth going to see. Come and encourage them.

When you have seen the exhibits you will be entertained by the best artists in the world. There will also be horse races the first four days and auto races by the fastest drivers on July 4th and 5th. Then a stroll down Foothills Alley to see the best show ever on the Calgary Exhibition grounds, and the rest of your worries will have vanished.

Arrangements have been made for parking and observing automobiles on the Exhibition grounds. Exhibition entries close on June 18th, and prize lists may be obtained by writing E. L. Richardson, manager Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary, Alberta.

KITCHEN HINTS

Apply call to a regular block bake more suitably in a pie than this alone. When piled to a pie there is more chance for the heated air to circulate through the fruit, than when it is packed in alone.

One-fourth teaspoon of soda added to the water in which cabbage or onions are cooked, will help to prevent strong odors. Cook them uncovered. They will retain their natural flavor better.

To prevent the drops of liquid that sometimes appear on a marriage, let the pie sit for some time before slightly cooled, before putting on marriage. Brides in a slow car.

If cookies are baked on the bottom of inverted dripping pans, they will keep from burning on bottom and are more easily removed.

Use chopped dates instead of raisins occasionally, in rice pudding, bread, etc., and notice the difference in taste.

COMPLEXIONS THAT KILL

See Twelve Hours Per Day to Get Desired Pailor

At an banquet held recently the death of a young girl was attributed to her having eaten large quantities of raw rice to improve the complexion. It is amazing what dangerous practices girls will resort to in order to produce the much-desired "crimson" skin. There have been many cases of arsenic poisoning from this cause, and only a few years ago two young females nearly lost their lives through taking their cheeks with a nucleus compound of "true" eggs and other horrors. Perhaps the most striking recipe was suggested by a poor seamstress some years ago who, when the fashion papers were discussing how ladies could best obtain the desired pailor, wrote and advised the girls to sit for twelve hours a day over a sewing machine with eleven other girls in the room.

Red Cross Social Friday, June 14th

There will be a social evening at the Blackfoot Hospital, on the banks of the Bow River, at the North Camp, on Friday evening, June 14th. It will commence at 6 p.m. and in aid of the funds of the Red Cross society. There will be various attractions and refreshments also will be served on the grounds. Admission 25c.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING ALL WORK GUARANTEED Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163 Location: opposite Town Hall

F. SHEEHY, Contractor and Builder

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HARDWICK BROS. P.O. Box 100, GLEICHEN

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Left ribs 499 right ribs 10 right ribs 10

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Tag and Prices on Application.

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Will thankfully receive any information regarding stock carrying the following brands:

HOBBES CATTLE 21 on left shoulder 21 on left hip 21 on left thigh 21 on right hip 21 on right hip

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BLIND ORBEE, ALTA. Owners of horses branded 153 left thigh, 21 left thigh, 2 left thigh and 2 left shoulder. Cattle branded 21 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 10 left hip — left ribs.

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We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price

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Maple Grove Lige

No. 1068—9884 Canadian Belgian Draft Stud Cow. No. 185 Alberta

Will stand for the Season 1918 at his own Barn, Section 21, 24, 22, 2 Mile West and 4 Mile South of Standard, Alberta

Government of the Province of Alberta—Department of Agriculture Enrollment Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion (The Stallion Enrollment Act, Chap. 16, 1917)

No. 106 FIRST CLASS

The pedigree certificate of the Belgian Draft stallion MAPLE GROVE LIGE, No. 1068, described as follows:

Color, Bay; Mark: Stripe white on both legs; Foaled May, 1915. Owned by Lauritz Selgen, of Standard, Alta., has been examined by the Board of Inspection, and it is hereby certified that the said stallion is registered in a stud-book recognized by the Canadian National Live Stock Record Board, and has been examined by a duly appointed veterinary inspector, is found to be free from hereditary unsoundness, and is allowed to stand for public service in the province of Alberta and is granted this First Class Certificate.

Issued at Edmonton, Alta., April 18th, 1918. H. J. CRAIG, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

This certificate expires December 31st, 1918.

TERMS, Season \$15 Cash, payable on first service of use. LAURITZ SELGENSON, Owner, - Standard.

HAIL INSURANCE

If you want THE BEST SEE

Henderson & Mallory

We represent two of the strongest companies doing business in Canada.

THE AMARANTH CLUB

—BY—
J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

King's expression changed from one of anger to a look of anger. "I am not going to bandy words with you, Barthelmy," he said. "You murdered Richard Avory in the coldest of bloods and moods, and you know it. I know all about it. I have spent months in finding it out. You gave him his dose in your house, knowing when it would take effect and that he would die in his sleep—there in his own room, in his own bed. You relied on your scientific knowledge—forgetting that others might find out what you knew. I found out—with the help of specialists. There, before you, is the phial of the drug you used—I fancied you would bring it away with you so you could use it on yourself in an emergency—well, do you understand?"

Barthelmy stared at his tormentor and remained silent. And King went on. "Your wheel has come full circle, you see, Barthelmy," he continued. "I've steered it round to the point I wanted. It was I gave information to the police about you—oh, it's good swearing, no good cursing—I who engineered everything. But I wasn't going to let the police have you. I wanted you for myself—to play with. Now, you're going to drop out as you made poor Avory drop out—by means of your own accursed drug. Do you understand that, my friend?"

Barthelmy glared his defiance. "You can't make me take it!" he exclaimed. "Curse you—chair! can't make me lift a finger to take it!" King got up from the table and picked up the phial. It was an affair of dark glass and exhibited nothing of the contents. King drew the cork and turned the phial upside down. Not a drop fell from it. "It's empty, you see, Barthelmy," said King quietly. "It was so easy to pour it out for you when you dropped off to sleep so nicely. Now you can drop off again, and you can die."

He turned away as he spoke and flung the colored phial into the fire, but turned back sharply on hearing a sound from his prisoner. And he saw then that Barthelmy had fainted under the horror which had forced itself upon him. His head had fallen back in the easy chair; his jaw had dropped; his eyes turned inward; he looked already like a dead man.

King sat down for a while and watched his captive. He saw him come out of his fainting fit only to relapse instantly into unconsciousness. At that he picked up a cap and went out of his room. In ten minutes he was back and had a dozen plain-clothes men with him. And Barthelmy was still unconscious and still captive. "There he is!" said King. "He slipped you, but he didn't slip me. I've done with him. He's died one death already—in imagination; now you can take and hold him for another—the real one. What you want him for is a trifle. It's nothing to what I shall prove him guilty of."

"No!" exclaimed one of the men. "What's that, then?"

"Murder," replied King. "Murder!"

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Curtain

All London was agog with excitement that morning. The newspaper men had never been to sleep; the newspaper offices had been ever running; the linotype men were forever setting up the fresh copy which breathless reporters and special correspondents poured into the office. New editions, special extra editions, sudden stop-press editions were being perpetually flung out into Fleet street, thrown into carts, seized upon by bicycle carriers, circulated like wastepaper all over the town. By breakfast time the world and his wife knew of the existence of a great plot. It already knew that somebody had managed to steal a most confidential secret document, wherein were set forth certain drastic and far-reaching proposals as to British naval development; it already knew that the contents of this document had been revealed to a German newspaper, and that the German newspaper had published a translation of them on the previous day. But it had not known who the thieves were. Now it knew—knew, at any rate as much as Fleet street could tell it. And it gaped over the coffee and rolls, the eggs and bacon, and wondered that such things could be. And some of it neglected the sacred rite of breakfast, or performed it perfunctorily, and hurried to Bow street, madly anxious to catch even a glimpse of the culprits whose nefarious doings had brought Europe to the very threshold of war.

They had got two of those culprits at any rate, according to the newspaper. And one was a fashionable lady, the sister of a peer, the wife of a gallant soldier, and herself a very beautiful woman—the Honor-

able Mrs. Tressingham. Not very much known, perhaps, in society, but sufficiently known to be deeply interesting; interesting enough to make it well worth one's while to see her standing in the dock. And the other was a well-known man about town, a German—Otto von Room—familiar to certain circles in the city and to other circles in the West End. Some of the illustrated dailies had contrived during the early hours of the morning to obtain photographs of these two; certainly they were notable-looking people. And there was romance and mystery about the manner of their arrest. The man had been arrested in the very act of stepping on board the Dieppe boat at Newhaven; the woman, outside a certain night club in the St. James' district, which, only an hour or two later, was raided by the police and turned out to be the mere ante-chamber to a gambling den of the best—and therefore worst—sort. Decidedly, this was an interesting and exciting morning!

But there was more. There were hints, veiled, mysterious hints, that the proprietor of this Amaranth club, now also under arrest, was mixed up in this affair; and that he was a Prince of Criminals. He, too, would appear in the dock—perhaps not with the other two, for there were vague hints of dark charges against him of a graver nature than the theft of government papers. He would perhaps make an appearance a little later, preliminary to terrible revelations. But at ten o'clock Hilda Tressingham and Otto von Room would certainly be on show, and the world and his wife must see them. It had been dull lately in London—there was certainly something to stir the most lethargic.

However crowded a court of law may be, there are people who can always get into it—by influence, by favor, by methods known only to themselves and those who admit them. Bow street that morning held the proper number of these people. Some of them—like the great man himself, who having been mixed up somewhat considerably in the initial scenes of this drama must needs be witness of its continuing ones—were to be observed on the bench, in company with cabinet ministers, ladies of high society, prominent actors, and experts in criminology. Some of them, somehow, found seats at the solicitor's table; some of them, by some secret understanding, between them and the court officials, occupied what the more irrelevant of them called front pews. And amongst this favored few were Mr. Banister King and Miss Lydia Linkinshaw, who sat together and exchanged remarks.

(To Be Continued.)

Making Cream Cheese

A Suitable and Remunerative Method of Marketing Cream

At some time or other during their career, most dairy farmers have experienced difficulty in marketing their produce satisfactorily. The trouble may have been because of a poor demand for the product, or the quality may have been below the standard. The dairy produce from the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., has been sold in a number of different ways, one of the most satisfactory of which is in the form of cream cheese. The cream cheese appears to be the most popular soft cheese. It is easily made on the farm and requires very little special apparatus. The labor and cost of making and packing are small, so that the manufacturer is well suited for any producer within a reasonable distance from a market. It is a suitable and remunerative method of marketing cream. During cool weather we have been able to keep this cheese for a week or ten days without any appreciable deterioration in flavor, but as evaporation is going on continually, the cheese, unless originally made overweight, will not be up to the standard weight at the end of this time. It is therefore advisable to place it on the market as soon as possible after completion.

The market as yet is limited, but the demand appears to be increasing. We have sold during the past twelve months 5,420 of these cheeses in the city of Vancouver. The wholesale price obtained is 15c each, which amounts to \$813 for the product during the past year. Each cheese weighs six ounces and approximately ten dozen are now being manufactured weekly from 170 pounds of twelve per cent. cream. This brings a return of ninety cents per pound of butterfat for the cream, with the whey retained for feeding purposes. The shape of the cheese is cylindrical, from one to one and a half inches deep and three inches in diameter. When moulding, the cheese is pressed into a cheesecloth cover and when ready for shipment is incased in a neat cardboard carton. It is a cheap cheese and a convenient size for table use. Farmers have found it a suitable substitute for meat as a filling for sandwiches. It is also found to be very delicious and palatable when served with lettuce, celery, or any of the various kinds of vegetable salad.

The method of manufacture is concisely described in Exhibition Circular No. 23, which may be obtained for the asking from any of the Experimental Farms. — Experimental Farms Note.

Stranger than fiction is the story told in London of how a missing will was discovered. In one house there was an old bureau which had been handed down as an heirloom for nearly a century. In a recent air raid this was split down the centre, and a secret cabinet revealed. There were found a number of papers, and among them a will which will have an important effect upon the present holders of the property.

Rastus Has the Idea

"Rastus," inquired the Colonel, "aren't you ready to die for your country?" "No, sah, Ah ain't studyin' to die foh mah country. Ah's studyin' to make some German die foh his country." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

What Women Want to Know

Some Queries and Answers Regarding Conservation of Food

Liac. It is a fact that since the war the Canadian exportation of butter, cheese and condensed milk has increased enormously, as is evident from the following figures: Cheese, 1913, 115,216,000 pounds; 1917, 180,733,420 pounds; Butter, 1913, 828,232 pounds; 1917, 7,990,000; Condensed milk, 1913, 335,849 pounds; 1917, 15,858,000 pounds.

Previous to the war the importation of butter into Canada was larger than the exportation of butter from this country. In 1913 Canada's total imports of butter amounted to 7,989,000 pounds; in 1917 importation into Canada dropped to 997,000 pounds.

As the Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture recently pointed out: "There is no doubt that during the period of the war and for several years after the war, our dairy industry will have a splendid market at remunerative prices. Figures go to show that the regulations governing the sale of oleomargarine in this country have in no way injured the dairy industry."

Vegetable. Glad to know you are turning garden plans over in your mind and that you will soon be turning over the soil. You have the right war-time idea. A Canadian army medical officer, writing to his mother from France, says: "You garden experts will be interested to hear that the British army has ordered every available bit of ground, even under shell fire, to be put in cultivation. It will mean literally a million small gardens growing all kinds of things. It is a thing that should have been done three years ago, and we wouldn't be so short of things."

This was written before the present heavy fighting commenced and the "best laid plans" of mice and men gang aft a-gley, but you may be sure that there will be countless war gardens somewhere in France this year. Why not in Canada?

It's for the same cause.

Miss L. R. The following might help you in your club work: "Ten ways to conserve" as suggested by the staff of Macdonald College:

1. Cut the bread at the table and as required.
2. Save the crumbs from the bread board. You will be surprised to see how many there are.
3. Take a little less butter than you think you will need. It will probably be the right amount.
4. Eat one more potato and one less slice of bread.
5. Eat one more spoonful of porridge and half a slice less of toast.
6. If you need (?) sugar in tea or coffee take what is required to sweeten it. Do not leave a teaspoonful in the bottom of your cup.
7. Fat is scarce today. Do not leave the soap lying in water.
8. Do not eat more than you need. Eat what you require. You will feel better and do better work.
9. Leave a clean plate.
10. Eat slowly. Food well masticated supplies more nourishment to the body. Consequently less food is required.

In reply to your second question here is a scale to go by: For gravies and dusting flour, barley or corn flour may be used entirely. For wheat, rye bread, graham, whole wheat, bran, raisin, fruit or nut bread from 15 to 25% of barley or corn flour may be substituted for wheat flour; in brown bread 33%; in coffee cake, roll dough, doughnuts, dark cup cake, dark cookies, 15 to 25%; in pie crust, muffins, griddle cakes, dumplings, noodles and puddings 15 to 25%; in tea biscuits, waffles, fritters 20 to 40%; and in fried cakes, crackers, etc. 25 to 35%.

Laurel. One would judge from your letter that you underestimate the importance of the help that may be rendered by Canada. In a recent message flashed across the Atlantic from Baron Rhonda, food controller of Britain, he says: "In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Canada is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. . . . There never was a time when our food was more needed. The Canadian farmer and the Canadian farmhand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaughts by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion."

Farmer's daughter. It's a very wise course you are pursuing in making the eating place regulations part and parcel of your life on the farm. It may simplify things for you to have this summary of the meat regulations on hand:

1. Beef and veal may be served at evening meal only.
2. No beef and veal may be served on Wednesday and Friday.
3. Pork may be served at morning meal only on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
4. Pork may be served at noon meal only on Monday and Saturday.
5. Pork may not be served on Wednesday or Friday at any meal.

The regulations are really quite simple once you get used to them. You can get the full text from the provincial or municipal police authorities.

Mrs. K. White. You are certainly justified in your contention that the city girl would be most useful on the farm were she to stay indoors and do the housework, thereby releasing the farmer's wife for the work of which she naturally has a more practical knowledge than the city girl. At the same time it is harder to secure girls on this basis. Every inducement will be held out to them, however, to render this kind of service during the forthcoming months when women's help will be needed to augment men's labor on the farm. One Toronto girl who used to work in a factory lost her two brothers in the war. She learned to drive a motor truck, hoping that she might get overseas as a transport driver. When she had finished her course she

Nasty Throat Droppings Catarrhal Discharge Quickly Cured

Doctors recommend Catarrhazone, it is nature's own cure. It drives out the germs, heals every sore, cleans away every vestige of Catarrhal taint.

You send the soothing vapors of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essentials, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhazone. Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus by the air you breathe. Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhazone cures bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its healing fumes, and every trace of disease flees as before fire.

So safe, infants can use it, so sure to relieve, doctors prescribe it, so beneficial in preventing winter ills that no person can afford to be without Catarrhazone. Used in thousands of homes without failure. Complete outfit \$1.00, lasts three months, and is guaranteed to cure; smaller size 50c, all dealers or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont.

found that she would not be permitted to go over unless she had \$200 in the bank. Well, she hadn't but she was not going to be done out of rendering some kind of patriotic service so she volunteered for farm work and goes out into the country immediately on the understanding that she will do any kind of work either outdoors or in. Incidentally, she will drive the farmer's car.

Alberta's Agricultural Development

Could Feed the World and Still Have Plenty to Spare

Provincial government figures on the agricultural wealth of Alberta show a phenomenal growth within the past few years and disclose a record that one would be inclined to doubt if not for the immeasurable possibilities of this vast commonwealth. For instance, it is almost beyond belief that our production of grain has jumped from 19,333,266 bushels from 1911,614 acres twelve years ago, to 151,573,496 bushels from 61,271,299 in 1917, yet it is an actual achievement. When one takes the cash value of these commodities into consideration, the development is still more amazing. Our agricultural products, including grain, fodder and root crops, wool, live stock, dairy and poultry produce, showed an increase of \$106,328,707 over 1916.

And the possibilities are hardly tapped. Alberta has an acreage equal to that of California. Oregon and Washington put together, and it is twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland; it is larger than France, Germany or Austria-Hungary. Over 100,000,000 acres are available for cultivation, and only 8,000,000 acres are under the plow at the present time. Alberta could feed the world and still have plenty to spare if every acre were producing its maximum.

Our live stock progress has started the continent. At a conservative valuation we marketed over \$45,000,000 worth of meat animals during 1917. Naturally, a great portion of this is absorbed in increased values per pound, but production has actually increased, and so far as the purebred business is concerned, there are no qualms as to the future for Alberta breeders are importing more high-class animals to breed, at advanced prices, than they ever did before. At the recent international alone, Alberta breeders purchased thousands of dollars worth of prize-winning animals. A number of breeders are in the United States now, selecting herd headers and female stock with which to broaden and improve their operations. The total value of our live stock today is \$134,071,088, an increase of \$15,972,403 over 1916.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there is an unprecedented demand for farm land. And the demand is not confined to wheat areas. New settlers are recognizing the fact that mixed farming must always be the backbone of agriculture in this province, and while there is an enormous call for straight wheat land, the wise farmer then invests in good mixed farming—something upon which they can build a permanent industry.

With the potential resources which Alberta possesses, and the immense movement to the land on the part of native city folk and outsiders, it is only natural that Alberta is destined to play a very important part in the winning of the war, if increased production will do it. It is conservatively estimated that our acreage this year will be extended twenty per cent. There has been a phenomenal demand for farm implements, repair parts and tractors throughout the winter, and the increase will come not only from the vast amount of new land sown, but from the larger areas put into crop by those already established on the farms of the province. — C. McLennan, in the Farmer's Advocate.

Business Before Religion

"Can't you and your husband dwell together in unity?" inquired the police judge. "Listen, judge!" exclaimed Aunt Hanner; "I brung dis no-count man befo' you to talk business, not religion." — Washington Star.

Should Grow Peas

Splendid Summer Pasture for Young Pigs and Easy to Grow

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. This is as it should be. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insect pests, diseases and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. When we consider the numerous ways in which one can utilize this crop either in the seed or on the vine it is surprising that pea growing has not received an even greater impetus than it did last season.

Split peas and whole peas, especially in Canada, occupy a prominent place in human diet in that delectable food, pea soup. Pea meal is a very proteinaceous food, excellent for use in a balanced ration for stock-feeding purposes, furnishing as it does a low priced concentrate. Considering the high price of concentrates, the farmer who has a crop of peas, that he can convert into pea meal, is doing much to free himself from danger of exploitation at the hands of feed dealers. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes, while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and ensiled, furnishing where corn cannot be grown one of the most valuable silage foods, or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter. As a summer pasture for hogs, they return a profitable gain, an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration coming in at a time when the young shoats are able to make the use of this kind of feed.

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal, they are classed among those crops known as soil improvers. While they do not do their best on light soil, particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy, well drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on sod land which has been ploughed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines, which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed bed may cause a rotting of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding, but this is a general rule that may be followed: If you have sown your wheat on the earliest date possible, the seeding of peas may be commenced from 10 to 14 days afterwards. This rule might be modified in certain localities, depending entirely on the local weather conditions.

We would recommend farmers who are in extreme northern districts, and who are desirous of trying out peas, to start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer who is situated north of the 50th parallel in the eastern provinces and north of the 53rd parallel in the prairie provinces, to sow a large acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer, while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphite treatment.

There is a large place for peas in our farming and stock-feeding practices, much larger than has been



FULL TRACTOR VALUE FOR CAREFUL BUYERS

THE TRACTOR you buy must be strong so that it will last for years, it must be easy to handle and economical to operate, and above all, it must give you dependable service. Strength—in-built ability to stand up under all conditions—is a feature of Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors that make their cost-per-year really small. Ease of operation is the result of simplicity—of standardized design, perfect four-wheel balance and one adjustment carburetor. Sawyer-Massey vertical 4-cylinder, valve-in-head motors develop unusual power. This power is transmitted direct to both traction wheels on which 75% of the tractor weight rests. This assures traction under all conditions. Sawyer-Massey Air Cleaners remove dust from air fed to carburetor—no foreign matter can get into and injure the cylinders. Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors are built in four sizes, 11-22 H.P., 17-34 H.P., 20-40 H.P., 27-50 H.P. There is a size for your individual need. The Sawyer-Massey eighty year reputation for quality is behind their tractors. The Sawyer-Massey intimate knowledge of the Canadian farmer's need is in them. Warehouses at the principal agricultural centers assure Sawyer-Massey owners of adequate service.

Bulletins describing Sawyer-Massey Tractors or Grain Separators forwarded on request.

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thought by most of our practical agriculturists. — Experimental Farm Notes.

Dominion Emblem

Botanist Delegated to Recommend National Flower

The Dominion of Canada is looking for a national flower emblem. Prof. John Macoun, Dominion botanist, has been delegated to recommend a flower that will be acceptable to all the people in all the provinces. The flower, it is considered, should be one that is found everywhere, one that has beauty or utility and which could be made a fit subject for patriotic song.

People from all over Canada are sending suggestions to Prof. Macoun. Among these is R. H. McDonald, of Winnipeg, who has written recommending the adoption of the orange red lily, a flower that seems to grow everywhere. It will soon be flaunting its vivid orange against the no less vivid green of prairie ridges in this province. It also adorns the stony pasture hills of the east and the rolling foothills of the west.

Other flowers which are being mentioned are the omnipresent golden-rod. This flower, however, is common all over the continent and has something of the nature of a weed, although of great utility as one of the best honey plants.

The wild rose, very common on the prairie, is also found in other provinces, but the fact that it is the emblem of England spoils its chances for being adopted here.

The choice of a national flower emblem is a difficult matter and there will, no doubt, be much opposition to the adoption of the orange red lily. The maple leaf, long accepted as the emblem of Canada, is not suitable, as the sugar maple is unknown in the prairie provinces. — Manitoba Free Press.

Democratic Progress in Canada

War Has Forced the Nation to Adopt Rational and Progressive Measures

We are making progress in Canada along certain democratic lines to an extent not yet fully understood by the public. This action of the government brings the C.P.R. into partnership with the nation to a certain extent. There is no longer any dispute—there is no longer any doubt in the mind of the government of its right to control railway rates, and more than that, to expropriate the profits which a rate increase yields to one company, although other companies may not have similar profits to show. In this case the principle is asserted that although it is a company that operates transportation it is the country that giveth increase, and it is the country that is going to gather it in.

Not only in this case but in others the upheaval caused by the war has forced the nation to adopt rational and progressive measures. The financial experts of the government are going behind the screen of private ownership and making audits, as governments were too timid to do until now. The tax on excess profits is an instance of it. A man's business is not utterly his own; it is his country's also, for his country makes it possible, and defends it and him.

In time of war truths of this kind are easier seen than at other times, and so we have an excess profits tax just now, which necessitates a scrutiny into the affairs of individuals and companies, so that taxation may be levied where the ability to pay exists.

The governing of Canada is developing into a business very rapidly these days, with something like a grasp of the scientific principles that should shape the system.—From the Toronto Daily Star.

"Your lunch will be fresh and tasty at dinner hour to-morrow. It is wrapped in Para-Sani."

PARA-SANI WRAPPER

Heavy, waxed paper in Household Rolls, with handsome oak Roller-Box. Para-Sani is cheaper and more convenient than waxed paper in loose sheets and the paper is of better quality.

Keeps in the Moisture, keeps out the Germs

Para-Sani is moisture-proof, air-proof, germ-proof. Sandwiches, cakes, bread, cheese can be kept fresh and wholesome if wrapped in Para-Sani. Para-Sani will save many times its cost by preventing waste.

Para-Sani sent prepaid on receipt of price or C.O.D.

4 lb. Roll with Roller Box ..	\$2.00
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.70
3 " " without Box ..	1.40
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.10
2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.80

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MURINE Granulated Eyelids
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Stinging, Just Eye Comfort
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FIGURE OUT

The advantages of Busy Store buying, where Cash Counts, because we are giving our customers cash values that are comparable to any offerings of big buying centres, where credit accommodation can be secured, where farmers dispose of their produce at topmarket prices, and where you get a service unexcelled (if we do say it).

Voiles and Dress Muslins

This week points to warm days ahead, and the demand for Summer lines are increasing. We are showing some very pretty Voiles and Dress Muslins. Express shipment of latest novelties just to hand, 75c to \$1.25 per yd.

Navinocks,
Lawn,
Muslin,
Denim,
Embroideries,
Laces
in profusion.

Gossard Corsets

Gossard Corsets are immensely popular. Our display of them is right up to the minute. With a stock of these goods that take in all sizes, and newest models we are right out for Corset Business. Prices \$2.50 to \$5 per pair.

Wash Skirts

Wash Skirts will now be moving out. These lines are popular, easy price and beautifully made up. Fancy buying a skirt during these war days that will stand a whole season's wear for \$1.15.

Middles! Middles!!

Middles to fit everybody, from Misses at 85c to Ladies from \$1 up.
White Shoes and White Hosiery to match. Look up the Busy Store for your Summer outfit.

Ladies Sport Hats

Express brought us this week our shipment of Ladies Sport Hats and they are beautiful. Trooper and (straw) are the newest out in these lines, and Prices \$2.50 to \$3.
Also Auto Caps for every make of car.

Our Grocery Side

Our Grocery side is now showing a splendid stock of Canned Fruit, U. S. and Canadian packs in Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Logan Berries Etc, Etc. These are beautiful and we will have a Saturday display of these goods this week, also open samples for our customers inspection. The next three months is when canned goods move in big quantities. We are ready with goods and prices.

Since last week flour orders have been changed by the Food Controller and the farmers can now keep all they have got. Our Food Controller has no back bone. He gets cold feet very easy.

Stores open at 7:30 A.M., closes 6 P.M. and Saturday 10 P.M. Sharp by new time. Our country customers are asked to put their clocks to new regulations.

Yours for Your Requirements,

"The Busy Stores" **JOHN A. RAMSAY** Gleichen & Cluny

Engagement

Opera House

One Night
Only

Extraordinary Fri., June 7

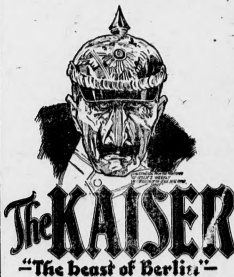
GLEICHEN

The Sensation of Sensations

The Crazy
Beast who
Seeks to Make
The World
GERMAN

See
The
Mad Dog
EUROPE

8 REELS



A
Sensational
Exposure
OF THE
KAISER

Not a
WAR
PICTURE

8 REELS

BUT

A Tremendous Drama that Strips
Naked the Soul of

HISTORY'S MADDEST KING

Grand Opening of The Queenstown Farmers Hall, June 21st

The grand opening of the Farmers Hall will take place on Friday, June 21st. A number of good speakers have been engaged from Calgary and elsewhere. The meeting will start promptly at 3 p.m. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 by the Queenstown ladies. A good band and numerous other attractions will entertain the crowd for the rest of the night.

The secretary takes this opportunity to invite the Gleichen and Cluny business men to attend the celebration and if they don't have the time of their life it will be nobody's fault but their own.

The Royal Hawaiian, a novelty, musical and world attraction, is coming soon to the Gleichen Opera House. Everyone one will want to hear and see these world-famed entertainers.

"The Other Man's Wife", is not a white slave play but a drama of everyday life, full of interest and charm, that every person will want to see in the Gleichen Opera House on July 2nd.

The carload of trees J. J. B. McDonald delivered in Gleichen last week is proving most satisfactory to those fortunate enough to obtain any of them. Mr. McDonald is a Gleichen old-timer and it is pleasing to know he is making a success of his nursery at Lacanville, and also that he intends visiting Gleichen again next fall to take orders as he is in his own season. By that time those who are now planting his trees will be well prepared to speak of the success achieved, which Mr. McDonald is quite sure will be of such a nature as to insure him of obtaining all the orders he can fill.

Lake View Store, Milo

A Specialty

Pyresware Dishes

We have a fine selection of this new ovenware that you should inspect.



Fruit of every Kind

Oranges, Apples, Pineapples, Etc.

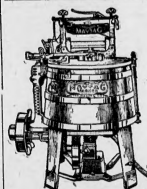
YOU Cannot work a horse without harness or a tractor without lubricating oil.
Our stock of Harness and Harness Parts is Complete.

We are well stocked with Tractor Oil and Grease.

Agents for

The Winnipeg Oil Co., Limited.

T. H. BEACH
Gleichen and Cluny



MAYTAG

**Washing
Machine**

Electric or Engine
Driven.

Electrical Goods
Automobile Accessories

E. KELLY,

Next door to Post Office,

Gleichen

A Whirl Wind Finish

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS

left to satisfy your wants at extraordinary low Prices

So be Here

Friday and Saturday. Positively the last days of the great Speedway Sale.

MEMEMBER

Every article in our store, from a pair of suspenders to a suit of clothes, is strictly guaranteed. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

NOTICE: Just a few of our Real War-Time-Savings

Pure Wool Full Over-Sweater Light Weight \$3.75	A New Line of Silk Caps Just Arrived	Blue Serge Suits Guaranteed not to Fade. \$22.50 to \$35
Work Pants Sale \$3.75	Slip into a Suit of Combination Overalls Only \$3.25	SILK TIES 25c 50c and 75c
Pure Silk Hose Black, Grey, White, Tan 68c.	SUIT CASES Sale \$2.95 Up	

EVERYTHING A MAN WEARS

Pickard & Tuck, Ltd.